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N. E. Invasion Aid Lauded; Huge War Housing Outlay; Mikolajczyk to Head Poles

The World's Day—July 10, 1943

Boston: New England Lauded for Invasion Aid

"The people of New England have the right to feel very proud of their contribution to the Allied invasion of Sicily," said Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Executive, today. "The savings made in New England of 33,600,000 gallons of gasoline since the pleasure-driving ban went into effect the middle of May have made possible the thousand-plane raids that have repeatedly blazed the invasion path of our troops and made possible the invasion itself," he added.

An unprecedented wartime exodus of summer vacation motorists from Greater Boston on July 15 was foreseen today by the OPA as local rationing boards were flooded with applications for vacation-travel permits. July 15 is the first day when such trips will be allowed. [Page 2.]

Amateur cattlemen of Bethel, Conn., whose right to raise and slaughter steers for home consumption has been challenged by the Federal Food Distribution Administration, are seeking ways to continue their back-yard meat-producing activities. [Page 5.]

Washington: $1,808,285,000 for War Housing

More than $360,000,000 in war housing contracts has been awarded to private construction companies by the Public Housing Authority in the first five months of this year. This is part of a $1,808,285,000 total representing 1,900 prime contracts for war housing entered into between the Federal Government and private contractors since July, 1940, the PHA said, calling for construction of 607,843 dwelling units.

Any person found guilty of sabotage or other violation of protective regulations around waterfront facilities will be liable for sentences up to a year in prison and $5,000 fine under legislation signed by President Roosevelt.

Newspapers and other periodicals forced to suspend publication by wartime conditions may resume after the war without paying the usual fee for restoration of their second-class-mail privileges under legislation signed by President Roosevelt.

How OPA operations can be reduced to the specifications set by Congress is to be determined by a general survey ordered by Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator.

A 25 to 50 per cent reduction in retail prices of lettuce and cabbage in Boston and other cities is ordered by OPA effective July 20. [Page 4.]

Wage increases in base pay of workers on the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad were approved by the Director of Economic Stabilization, Fred M. Vinson, as recommended by the Railroad Emergency Board, except for minor reductions.

In Europe: Mikolajczyk Named Polish Premier

Polish President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz today designated Stanislaw Mikolajczyk Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile, succeeding the late Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, thus apparently ending the disagreement which caused Mr. Mikolajczyk to offer his resignation as Acting Premier. Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski was named as Commander in Chief of Polish forces.

The Corps d'Afrique, de Gaullist volunteers who fought beside the American Ninth Division at Bizerte, capturing over 20,000 Axis prisoners, is reported to be transferred from General Giraud's command to that of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

In Yugoslavia, new Axis restrictions were imposed to halt sabotage. A 10:30 p. m. curfew is to be enforced by shooting anyone found on the streets, according to Swiss dispatches from Budapest. Fifty "Communist" hostages were reported executed in Zagreb June 22, the deadline for apprehension of guerrillas who blasted a section of railroad.

To investigate war crimes, Sir Cecil Hurst, a leading authority on international law, has been named by Downing Street as the British member of the United Nations commission for that purpose.

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, until recently Commander of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army, has arrived in London. His plans were not disclosed.

Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, arrived in Moscow. He was welcomed at the airdrome by high-ranking Russian officials.

Execution of 12 more Dutch by German authorities in the Netherlands was reported by Aneta, Netherlands news agency.

National: MacArthur-for-President Drive Begun

A Gen. Douglas MacArthur-for-President Club opened headquarters in Chicago and announced its intention to draft General MacArthur as a candidate in the primaries. Joseph P. Savage, an attorney of Chicago, is President of the Club.

Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro pleaded guilty to a charge he extorted more than $44,000 from a dress manufacturer. He was tried on charges of extortion and conspiracy and with being a member of a protection gang which extorted a total of $514,900 from 36 garment concerns over a 10-year period.

A special British antiaircraft battery of 17 officers and 329 men has arrived at an East Coast port for a tour of American Military establishments, the British Information Service announced at New York.

Americas: Greater Anti-Axis Activity Discussed

Increased Inter-American activity against the Axis is being discussed by members of the Consultative Committee for Political Defense of the Hemisphere on visits to American capitals. The delegation, composed of Carl B. Spaeth of the United States, Mario de Pimentel Brandão of Brazil, and José Chouy Terra of Uruguay, is en route from Montevideo, Uruguay, with the first stop at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Hawaii: Army to Ease Total Blackout Ruling

Hawaii's total blackout is to be partially lifted to make conditions more livable, by order of Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Commander of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army. A new system of controlled lighting is to be tested for aerial and sea observation.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

Huge Allied Force Invades Sicily; Axis Putting Up Stiff Resistance

Allied radio to France repeats call to 'Keep calm' until message comes for action.

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP) President Roosevelt considers the Allied invasion of Sicily as virtually "the beginning of the end" of Hitler's Europe, the White House disclosed today.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, July 10—The long-awaited Allied attack upon the finger of the European continent began early this morning when detachments of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's specially trained "amphibian" troops disembarked on the shores of Sicily.

Guns of the escorting naval forces pumped shells into the Sicilian coastal defenses as a sequel to the softening bombardment by Allied Air Forces.

Clouds scudded across the crescent moon above the gun flashes in an ever-varying but fiery pattern augmented by the streaks of tracer ammunition as the landing operations were carried out.

Soon afterward the Allied radio began to transmit the message from General Eisenhower to the Frenchmen of Metropolitan France, repeating and repeating:

"Keep calm . . . I count on your sang froid . . . when the hour of action strikes we will let you know. . . ."

Steady Pounding by Bombs

The air attacks which preceded the landings climaxed a fortnight of "round-the-clock" bombing. This was done by both strategic and tactical formations of the Northwest African Air Force which had repeatedly blasted the main Sicilian air fields, supply forts, and lines of communication.

The attacks on the airfields served the dual purpose of smashing Axis aircraft upon the ground as well as eliminating many German and Italian fighters which rose in combat. The dog fights were heavy, but a sharp toll was taken of the enemy combat planes.

Gerbini and a cluster of nearly a dozen satellite airfields near Catania on the eastern coastal plain received the most attention from the Allied raiders. It was out of this region on July 5 that about 100 Axis fighters attacked a formation of Flying Fortresses. There were 30 forts in the group. They shot down 30 Axis planes. The formation of American planes lost only three B-17's in the engagement—a flat ratio of 10 to 1.

On the previous day the Axis had lost 38 fighters over the same area. The strain thus imposed on the Luftwaffe and the Regia Aeronautica is shown by the fact that on July 6 only a few Axis fighters came up to challenge the Allied bombers, while on the following day 19 Allied bombing missions flew over the Gerbini fields without meeting a single enemy fighter.

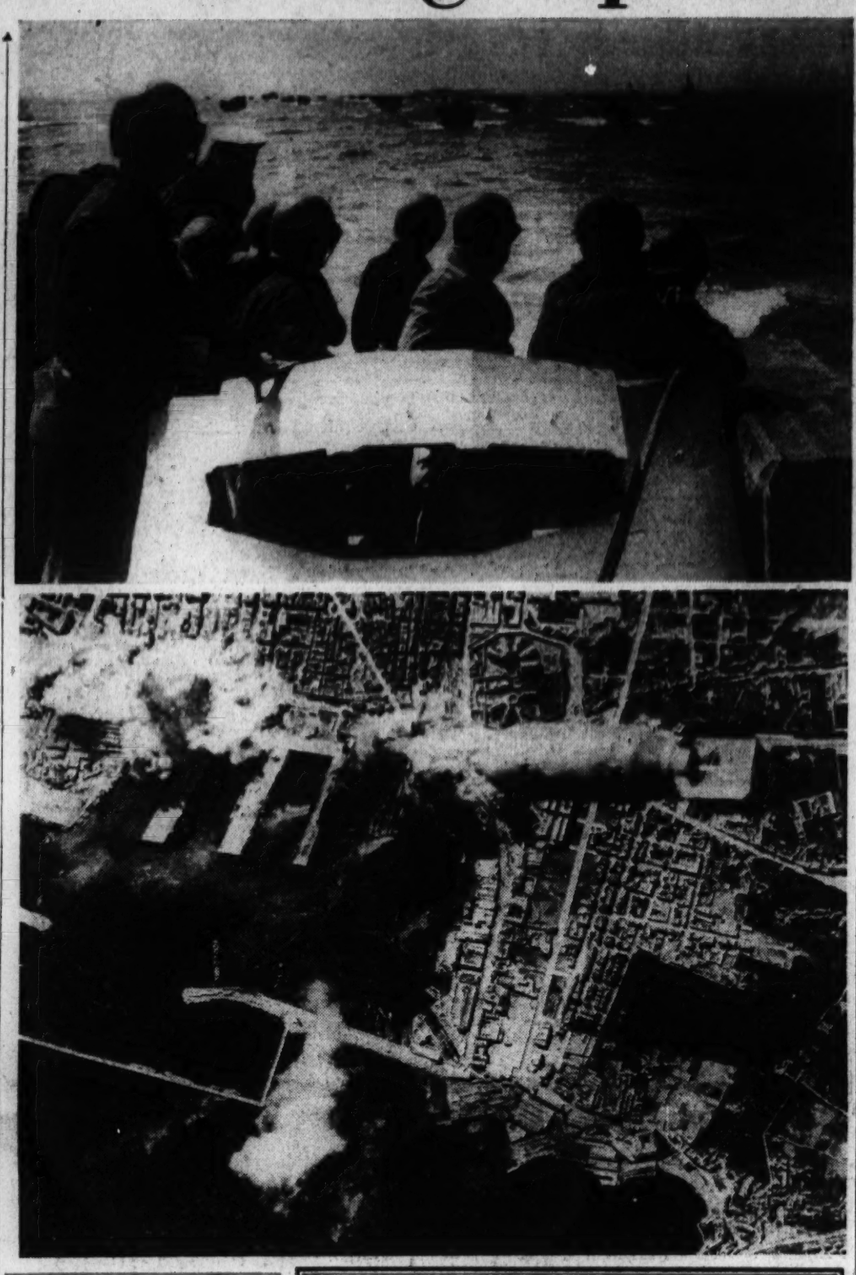
Main Allied Targets

The Axis has been using some 30 airdromes and landing grounds in Sicily. Apart from the Gerbini group, the ones most often mentioned as Allied targets have been Biscari, Trapani, Sciacca, Palermo, Gela, Catania, Castelvatrano, Comiso, and Borizzo.

Both the Germans and the Italians employed their crack squadrons to try to stem the relentless pre-invasion attack. But the variability of the quality of the Axis defense showed the difficulty the defenders were experiencing. Their main problem appeared to be to shift their positions to cope with Allied onslaughts which swung rapidly from one point of the island to another.

Meanwhile supply centers and military supply lines in both Sicily

Continued on Page 6, Column 5



U. S. Coast Guard; Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Attack by Sea and Air

Upper: These Coast Guard maneuvers, held sometime back of the East Coast of the United States, present a picture of how Allied landing operations on Sicily probably appeared to the defenders. Center: As clouds mount from bomb hits on the dock at Palermo, Sicily, another turns its nose down from a Flying Fortress bomb bay to add to the devastation. Lower: Detail map shows the compact character of Sicily which has a peacetime population of more than 4,000,000. Details of the Allied landings on the island are not yet available, but stars represent some of the areas in which Axis broadcasts indicate fighting is in progress.

Roosevelt Puts Sicily as Step To French Soil

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt sees in the invasion of Sicily the first great blow toward liberation of France, the White House disclosed today.

The Chief Executive expressed his reaction to the invasion at a formal dinner at the White House last night for Gen. Henri Giraud.

The President predicted confidently the liberation of France, referring to it in a manner which suggested the possibility that military operations designed to drive the enemy from French soil will develop eventually from England as well as Sicily.

"General Giraud," the President said, "can rest assured that the ultimate objective—we will do it and in the best way—is to liberate the people of France, not merely those in the southern part of France but the people in Northern France—Paris."

General Giraud is French Commander in North Africa.

President Roosevelt strongly indicated that the major moves had been well planned, for he continued:

Enormous Planning

"And in this whole operation, I should say rightly that in the enormous planning we have had the complete co-operation of French

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Allied troops strike Italian island from several points as Axis reserves pour across straits from Italy—Americans press closer to Japanese base on Munda—Bitter fighting in Russia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American, British, and Canadian troops have invaded Sicily.

First unofficial reports, according to the British news agency Reuters, said operations were proceeding smoothly and "as planned."

The long-awaited assault on this upper rung on the invasion ladder to Europe got under way shortly before dawn today.

Details are, as yet, few and far between, but this much is known:

The assault is in great force.

Determined resistance is being encountered.

The Axis is speeding reinforcements across the narrow Messina Strait from Italy.

The Germans claim to have sunk a number of landing transports filled with troops and laden with matériel.

They also claim to have shot down 33 Allied aircraft and to have wiped out some of the invaders' advance units.

Allied troops have gone ashore at a number of places, apparently on both the east and west coasts of the island. The landings were carried out under the protective cover of a vast air umbrella and heavy barrages from British and American warships.

The Italian Radio says heavy fighting is in progress on both the eastern and southern shores of Sicily, nearest to Italy.

The Italian Radio also says the first attacks were led by parachute troops who presumably were dropped near key airports and known strongholds. Reports from the Allied side have said nothing about the use of paratroopers.

The Algiers Radio reported that a substantial proportion of the Allied troops had landed from barges on the rock-studded western tip of Sicily, near much-bombed Trapani.

The number of Allied troops involved in the invasion cannot be estimated accurately at this time.

The total strength of the United Nations forces in the Mediterranean area never has even been suggested by Allied sources, but Axis broadcasts recently reported 44 infantry divisions, from 15 to 20 tank divisions, two air-borne divisions, and a parachute battalion ready in Northwest Africa and the Middle East.

London quarters said the greatest assault force Canada has ever assembled was taking part in the attack.

And advices reaching Washington indicated that the bulk of the United States Fifth Army also was taking part. This force has been training for months in assault tactics in Algeria.

There are various estimates as to the strength of the Axis garrison on Sicily. One guess fixes the number of combat troops at 400,000, the majority Italians. Another report says there are two German divisions and an equal number of Italians on Sicily.

There is a strong possibility that the Sicilian attack is only one part of a wider invasion plan which includes landing attempts on other European outposts, perhaps Sardinia and Crete.

A British authority told correspondents in London that the invasion of Sicily should not be regarded as "the only landing, nor even as THE landing" planned by the Allies.

He also warned that "hard and prolonged fighting must be expected" against the island's defense forces.

The likelihood of landings elsewhere is strengthened by General Eisenhower's statement in a broadcast to Europe that "the Battle of Europe has now begun."

General Eisenhower told the people of France to be of good cheer, but cautioned them to remain calm and to avoid exposing themselves to Nazi reprisals by premature uprising.

Other Fronts: Russia Holding, Munda in Peril

The Red Army continues to hold off the German offensive in Russia, and the key Japanese stronghold of Munda on New Georgia Island is being reduced rapidly under a rain of naval, aerial, and artillery shells.

In Russia, Moscow reports that Field Marshal von Kluge is throwing great new masses of tanks, planes, and infantry at the Russian lines in the Kursk salient, but the assaults are bouncing off the Soviet defenses like a rubber ball on a cement walk.

Desperate German efforts to expand a wedge which was driven into the Russian lines near Belgorod yesterday have been unavailing.

In the first five days of the six-day-old Nazi summer offensive, Russian field headquarters said, the Germans have lost 40,000 killed, 2,036 tanks disabled, and 904 planes shot down.

Huge tank and infantry battles apparently are developing all along the 165-mile "bulge" between Orel and Belgorod and the Germans are expending men and matériel in amazing fashion.

The Germans deny Moscow's claims that the Red Army is hoding fast. They say some of their tank columns have gained as much as 35 miles in the vicinity of Kursk, Russian rail center. But they admit that it is an "inch-by-inch" proposition elsewhere.

Meanwhile, in the past 24 hours in the Solomons, American naval units have crept to within a few hundred yards of Munda and fired salvo after salvo into its defenses, while more than 100 planes have been dropping tons of 2,000-pound bombs and land batteries have been sending forth a steady stream of shells from near-by Rendova Island.

This powerful three-way bombardment in all likelihood is a prelude to a land assault by American troops who have been closing in on Munda from the northeast and northwest. At last reports, advance guards of the American land forces still were three miles from Munda on the northeast.

There is little new to report on the fighting elsewhere in the Solomons or in the American-Australian advance on Salamaua in New Guinea.

Sicily:

A United States communiqué from Cairo said American Liberator bombers, 100 strong, smashed the general headquarters and "nerve center of Axis Sicilian de

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Weather Report

Moderately Warm

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Saturday at 9:23 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:46 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 9:22 p. m. and ends Monday at 4:47 a. m.

Commandos Paper the Jungle

MELBOURNE, July 10 (AP)—Australian Commandos returning from the jungles of Timor brought back new lessons on how to win friends and influence people, Aneta, Netherlands news agency, related.

Natives near Commando outposts on Timor who brought the Australians food, and sometimes information concerning the enemy, were rewarded with slips of paper bearing penciled words in Portuguese "Amigo Australie," friend of Australia.

The notes were treasured beyond all expectations and proudly shown throughout the villages until scores of natives were flooding the Australian camps with gifts and asking for "Friend of Australia" cards.

When every friendly inhabitant of the area boasted a card, supplies at the camps slumped away to nothing until an Australian officer hit upon the idea of making the natives allies of Australia.

"Have you not seen American and Dutch bombers overhead?" he asked. "Wouldn't it be wise to have such people as friends?"

American and Dutch identification cards lasted out the Commandos' stay.

Ways to Invasion

As General Eisenhower's men pour onto the beaches of Sicily, the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor today publishes a large full color map of the possible invasion routes into Europe which is suitable for clipping and mounting, together with a cover picture of an invasion unit reproduced in color. See the Magazine Section included with today's Monitor.

Invasion Secret Kept Month Now Can Be Told by Reporters

AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 10 (AP)—This was "D" Day.

And now that it's come, more than 100 American and British correspondents in North Africa have a sensation of a heavy weight being lifted from their shoulders and hobbles taken off their tongues.

They can speak openly now about the landing on Sicily.

For months whenever the subject was mentioned at all—which was practically never — correspondents called it "that thing" or "the magoo" or, simply, "it."

In the middle of June Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower called a press conference.

These conferences are held fairly regularly. You get the information straight there. Some of it you can use and most of it you can't. But just knowing helps to interpret events as they arise.

The Allied Commander in Chief was speaking generally of the situation as developing.

Suddenly, without the slightest warning he said that overseas operations would be undertaken within the month. The room seemed to freeze.

Before the conference ended he warned listeners not to talk. It was more than a warning.

An edged, steely quality came into his voice. General Eisenhower smiles continually when he talks. His forehead wrinkles and his eyes dart around rapidly. He wasn't smiling at that moment. It was an order delivered by a man who knows how to utter orders.

Convoys churned the Mediterranean and came into ports. Landing craft appeared magically and long convoys of trucks carried them toward harbors. Then they disappeared. One day most of the ships were gone too. The few correspondents who had been selected to accompany the landing parties disappeared too. Still nobody talked.

You would notice empty desks in the press room some morning. That was all. You never asked, "Where's so-and-so today?"

One morning a few days ago a British colonel attached to the Press Relations Branch made a brief announcement. He said: "I would advise all of you to telephone me every night at midnight from now on." He gave three telephone numbers where he could be reached.

Last night he told everybody to be in the conference room at 4:45 a. m.

Most of the correspondents came down directly. There was no sleeping.

At 4:45 a. m. the chief American and British press officers pushed their way through the jam-packed room beneath hot white lights. They had a brief typed communiqué.

It said: "Allied forces began landing operations."

Big Drain Made on Blanks For July 15 Motor Trips

Thursday, July 15, should see an unprecedented wartime exodus of summer vacation motorists from the Greater Boston area—if the number of applications already made or in process of being made at local War Price and Ration Boards is any indication.

Eight Greater Boston boards queried this morning reported that, in several instances, their stocks of application forms have been exhausted. The Boston board, because of its central location near working places of many motorists, has seen the heaviest call for forms. Many motorists will be obliged to file the applications with their local suburban boards, however.

The Roslindale Board reported that 20 permits already have been issued for travel on or after July 15. The Hyde Park Board has 25 applications befote it, none of which have yet been signed. The Belmont Board reported a record of 150 applications filed.

In most cases, prospective vacationing motorist presented evidence of sufficient "A" gasoline coupons to care for their proposed trips. Apparently, many had saved up their coupons in the hope of just such a concession.

In one case, a motorist wished to make a trip of 180 miles to his summer home, but did not show sufficient "A" coupons to cover his return trip. However, since he had a tank full of gasoline, and the No. 6 coupons will become valid before he plans to return, his application was granted on these grounds.

Another motorist apparently not only wanted his cake, but wished to eat it, too. He complained that his supply of "A" coupons would not be sufficient to make his contemplated summer vacation trip and allow him to drive around after he reached his destination. He sought extra rations, but they were not issued.

Motorists were warned today by the Office of Price Administration that enforcement of the pleasure-driving ban is still in effect, and that, even though they might possess signed and approved application forms for their vacation trips, such forms would not be honored as valid until July 15.

Inspectors will be on duty this week end as they have been in previous weeks, concentrating their effors, for the most part, in amusement and recreational areas.

Boston Edison Workers To Pick 'Bargainer' Soon

Employees of the Boston Edison Company will vote within the next month on the choice of a labor organization to represent them in collective bargaining with the management. The election is ordered by the National Labor Relations Board, which made the announcement today.

As the Boston Edison is one of the major public utility companies of New England, the labor election will be one of the most important ever held among the utilities of this area.

The company employs 2,861 workers, according to evidence brought out in the Labor Board hearings, and serves more than 400,000 customers with electricity in an area of 600 square miles. It also has two steam plants with 13 miles of underground mains and services.

The election will bring on a contest between the United Brotherhood of Edison Workers, an independent union, and the Utility Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. These two groups will compete for control of the production and maintenance employees.

The order for the election was obtained from the labor board by the C. I. O. union, which petitioned for it.

The independent union had an exclusive bargaining contract with the company, entered into in May of 1940 and running to June 30, 1942, when it automatically extended itself for a year to June 30 of this year.

Objecting to a labor board election, the independent claimed that the existence of the contract and its provision for automatic renewal from year to year served as a bar to possible interference through an election. The Labor Board, however, overruled this argument, and on expiration of the contract June 30, called for the election.

The Board did not recognize the claim of an American Federation of Labor union, the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, for a place on the ballot.

Separate elections will be held at the same time among the employees of the office clerical and technical units marked out by the labor board. These workers will vote on whether or not they wish to be represented by the United Brotherhood of Edison Workers, the independent union. The C. I. O. does not figure in this voting.

EACH DAY BEFORE THE CLOCK
STRIKES TWELVE!
BUY ANOTHER WAR STAMP
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place
Boston

Boston Holdings Of Storage Fish Far Below '42 Total

Boston holdings of fish in cold storage are about 5,000,000 pounds less than at the corresponding time last year, it is shown by figures made public recently by the Boston office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Market News Service.

Holdings as of June 30 were 7,242,095 pounds of salt water fish, compared with 12,245,380 pounds at the same time a year ago.

Haddock fillets on hand June 30 in Boston cold storage plants totaled 487,813 pounds. The figure one year ago was 4,032,992 pounds. Cod fillets on hand now amount to 327,716 pounds as compared with 1,172,930 pounds a year ago.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderately Warm

Boston and Vicinity: Moderately warm and humid today; widely scattered thunder showers this afternoon; little change in temperature tonight from that of last night.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts: Cooler today and tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Occasional rain with little change in temperature today and tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:48 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 6:10 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 6:38 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Monday, 7:04 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON
The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON:
"Sacrament"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.
BEVERLY Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON The Mother Church, as indicated above.
Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (3-8)
CHELSEA First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD First Church, 154 High Street (1-3-4)
MELROSE First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (2-3)
NORWOOD First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street (1-3)
READING First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Wood Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (3-8)
WEYMOUTH Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER First Church, 34 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP First Church, 145 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)
(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45.
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve. except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8
(9) Sunday Evening, July 11 only, 7:45
Downtown Boston Reading Rooms—Free to the Public
333 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St.
84 Berkeley St., Little Building Cor. Berkeley and Tremont Streets
569 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are cordially invited to attend the services and use the Reading Rooms

Wooden Boats For Fishing Multiplying

Log of the Port of Boston

The traditional days of "iron men in wooden ships" may be on the way back. At any rate the wooden ships are definitely in sight.

A boat-building program involving wooden vessels is in progress on the New England coast for the fishing industry, which lost nearly half of its production capacity when the Government took many of its trawlers and draggers for the war effort. The new boats are chiefly draggers, several of them of the larger type.

The bottleneck of fishing vessel construction—the acquiring of engines—is apparently being broken on the priority basis. But another stumbling block is expected to be the labor question. Fishermen, thrown out of work when many vessels were taken by the Government, established a rotation system whereby a member of a vessel's crew would sail only two out of three trips, thus sharing the work. But today, war work with its high wages has attracted many of the men.

Others have entered the armed services, and authorities at the Boston Fish Pier are admittedly disturbed over the question of obtaining enough fishermen to man any sizable increase in the present restricted fleet.

Meantime the sound of adz, hammer and other metal tools resounds among the small shipyards from Maine to Connecticut, as skilled craftsmen give shape to what is to be 27 or more fishing vessels of 50 feet in length or more. Massachusetts yards with this sort of work under way or contracted for include those at Essex, Gloucester, Manchester, Plymouth and New Bedford.

Leaves Port Group

Hugo Oberg, one of the outstanding rate experts of the nation, who was affiliated with the Boston Port Authority for several years and who has been on leave of absence to devote his attention to the Office of Price Administration in Washington as transportation expert, has resigned his position with the Port Authority, it was learned today.

Gets Lloyd's Medal

Capt. P. C. Kelly, widely known among New England travelers as the Chief Officer of the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Hawkins, that operated for some years in the Boston-tropics trade, has been awarded Lloyd's War Medal for Bravery at Sea, Boston shipping circles were informed today. He was Chief Officer of the Lady Hawkins when that vessel was sunk by an enemy submarine. The Lloyd's Medal has been awarded to 251 merchant seamen since the beginning of the war in 1939.

N. E. Ships' Role

New England shipyards played an important role in the output of 168 cargo ships totaling 1,676,500 deadweight tons durinng the month of June. The total number was a few less than the 175 turned out in the 31 days of May but was more than the 157 delivered during the 30 days of April.

The June figures brought total production for one-half of the year 1943 up to 879 ships, compared with 746 for the entire calendar year of 1942. New England's part was delivery of 10 cargo ships of the EC2 type, eight of which were delivered from the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yards at South Portland, Maine, and the remaining two from the Walsh-Kaiser Company, Inc., at Providence.

Shea in Army

George Shea is back in Boston, assigned to the Army Base port of embarkation with the Army Transport Service. He was formerly in the American Hawaiian Line and the American President Lines' Boston offices previous to his going into the Army some time ago.

Office to Stay

Definite continuation of the New England Regional office of the United States Department of Commerce in Boston is announced by Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager. Congress has approved the budget appropriations retaining the field offices, he said.

Line's Return Indicated

Disposal of the holdings of the United States Maritime Commission in the American President Lines, Inc., and the return of that line to private ownership, is being considered, according to information received in Boston shipping circles from Washington. The Maritime Commission invites parties who desire to submit comprehensive and definite proposals with that end in view to have them in the hands of the Commission not later than Sept. 15. This company operated to and from Boston for many years, and was headed for a time by a Boston man, Joseph P. Kennedy. It was formerly known as the Dollar Steamship Lines, with a trans-Pacific and around-the-world service.

Leon Stone

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Boston Common's 'V' Garden Flourishes

By a Staff Photographer

Silk Is on the Corn and Blossoms on the 'Cukes'

The City of Boston's Victory Garden on the Common is beginning to pay dividends. Tomatoes are ripening on the vines and ears of corn are swelling on the stalks. Lettuce, beets, and radishes already have reached the table, in addition to peas and string beans. This is one of the many Victory Gardens planted on Boston parks.

CAA Instructors Are Trained In Course at Randolph Field

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Operators and instructors under whose contract to the Civil Aeronautics Authority to give Air Force cadets their secondary, or basic, flying training, are themselves now undergoing training at Randolph Field, Texas, it has been disclosed by the National Aviation Training Association.

The CAA, the Association stated, invited all contractors of Army secondary instructor courses to go to Randolph Field on June 28, when the first large group of cadets were graduated.

At Randolph Field the Army is giving the operators and key personnel a short indoctrination course, an actual "processing," to show how the graduate cadet trainee is fitted into the Army's training task.

The operators considered the Army course so important that they cancelled a conference they had scheduled in Washington on June 29. Same meeting is now set for late in July.

Air Appointment

Donald A. Duff, of Marblehead, Mass., formerly general traffic and sales manager of Northeast Airlines, has been appointed Executive Assistant of Continental Air Lines, Terrell C. Drinkwater, Executive Vice-President, has announced. Mr. Duff will make his headquarters in Denver, Colo., general office of the company.

Continental operates south from Denver to El Paso, Texas, east from Pueblo, Colo., to Tulsa, Okla., and has been authorized to operate service from Denver east to Kansas City, Mo. The company also have a heavy bomber modification center in Denver and runs a contract air cargo division in conjunction with the Army Air Transport Command. The air line is also construcitng a new $4,000,000 modification center near Denver's Municipal Airport.

Mr. Duff began his air line career in 1930 with Pennslyvania-Central Airlines serving in variout capacities with that company. He was in Washington, D. C., as division traffic manager when he came to Northeast, a post which he held for two years.

Publishing Changes

Scope and name of the Sportsman Pilot magazine, published by Frank A. Tichenor, has been changed, effective with the June issue, it has been announced. The editorial policy of the magazine has been broadened to include the ever-expanding group of pilots—men and women—interested in aviation—private, military, air line, and other allied branches. New name will be Air Pilot and Technician.

Air Commerce, a new regular monthly insert of full magazine dimensions devoted exclusively to the problems of air traffic personnel and executives, is to appear beginning in the August issue of Flying magazine, William B. Ziff, publisher, has announced. Object of the insert is to prepare shippers for the new air cargo medium which is "rushing at us with terrific speed behind the curtain of military secrecy," Mr. Ziff said.

Beginners' Manuals

"A Start in Meteorology," by Armand N. Spitz, and "Air Navigation for Beginners," by Scott G. Lamb, B.S., M.S., recently published by the Norman W. Henley Publishing Company, New York, are invaluable to those who want to know about aviation's "third dimension" for its own sake. Or they are useful as textbooks for those who must acquire elementary knowledge of these subjects as part of a training course in military aviation.

The first book is written simply and requires no special educational background in its subject. It does not pretend to elucidate any more than basic facts about the weather. The front cover of the book is prepared with a special chemical which reacts to humidity thus acting as a weather instrument itself. The navigation primer is also couched simply and is designed to be used in introductory secondary school courses for those preparing themselves to enter the armed services.

11 New Englanders Held by Japanese

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The War Department has made public the names of 224 United States soldiers held as prisoners of war by Japan. Included in the list are the names of 11 New Englanders.

They are:

Connecticut

Erba, Private First Class Frank—Paola Erba, father, New Haven.
Lheureux, Private First Class Robert F.—Mrs. Mabel Choquette, sister, Danielson.
Nocera, Sergeant Salvatore—Joseph Nocera, father, New Britain.

Massachusetts

Cummings, Private First Class John—Robert Cummings, brother, Worcester.
Maciejewski, Private First Class Frank J.—Stanley Maciejewski, father, Worcester.
Onuprowicz, Private First Class William—Mrs. Wanda Williams, mother, Ipswich.
Simoneau, Staff Sergeant Joseph D. R.—Antoine Simoneau, father, Lowell.

New Hampshire

Allin, Private First Class Sherdie W.—Gayiord Powers Allin, brother, North Stratford.

Rhode Island

Anderson, Private Harold R.—Mrs. Susan Anderson, mother, Providence.
Dempsey, Private First Class John M.—Mrs. Josephine Dempsey, mother, Providence.

Vermont

Salter, Private Robert M.—Mrs. Madeline C. Salter, mother, Cambridge.

Greenwich Taximen Get 45 P. C. of Fare

By the Canadian Press

Greenwich, Conn., July 10

A strike of taxicab drivers came to an abrupt end here shortly after 1 o'clock this morning when company officials agreed to pay them 45 per cent commission on all fares, subject to approval by the National War Labor Board.

Stranded at the railroad station when taxicab drivers struck at midnight for higher wages, more than a dozen residents of swank Greenwich sat down and waited while the drivers negotiated with company officials.

Pepper Wants Peace Agenda

Now is the time to formulate a plan for permanent peace and not after the war is over, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida told the Harvard and Radcliffe Councils on Postwar Problems.

"I hate to see the end of this war come without some sort of postwar peace plan nailed down," he told the Councils last night. "A plan must be arranged now because the American people might lose their enthusiasm for such a program after the war."

The southern Senator urged a conference of the United Nations to develop a workable program which could be put into operation after the war.

Declaring that the League of Nations was "the most forward step ever taken toward world federation;" Senator Pepper said the League failed because of the refusal of the United States to participate.

Any constructive program for insuring the peace must come from the people themselves, the Senator said. It depends almost entirely, he added, on whether the people of the United States are ready and willing to put in place of war a substitute method for guaranteeing the rights and interests of all the people of the world.

Labor Federation Meetings Scheduled

The 58th annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which opens Aug. 2 at the Hotel Statler, Boston, probably will be one of the shortest in its history. Effort will be made to hold the sessions to three days.

Brief conventions are scheduled in other New England States. The Vermont Federation of Labor holds its 40th annual meeting in Montpelier Aug. 21 and 22. The Connecticut Federation of Labor has tentatively set its annual convention for New Haven, Sept. 7-9.

Saltiest of Sea Dogs

United States Coast Guard

'Rusty Robin' Poses for Picture

Canine "Seaman Second Class" in the United States Coast Guard would prefer being at sea looking out for enemy ships rather than posing for his picture. But 'twas the captain's orders, and Rusty is a true sailor when it comes to obeying. This cocker spaniel has traveled all over the world with the Coast Guard. Recently he returned home from a two-year tour of duty on the North Atlantic, during which time he never set paws on land. Guess that makes him the saltiest of sea dogs. He belongs to Capt. W. G. Bloom, United States Coast Guard, of Lynn, Mass. Rusty has his battle station, too—in the captain's bath shower.

How to Grow Broccoli And Brussels Sprouts

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Broccoli and Brussels sprouts are newcomers to most home vegetable gardens, their habits unfamiliar, and harvesting them as yet an unknown delight. They are hardy, and probably doing well in your Victory plot. A few pointers on each, however, may be a help.

Both are members of the cabbage family. Both grow into rather large plants, therefore should be widely spaced in all directions. The experts advise 24 inches apart with 30 inches between rows, but you may be able to raise good crops closer together than that with rich soil and faithful care.

The chief needs of Broccoli are food and moisture. During dry spells, therefore, it will need extra watering. Side dressings of fertilizer two or three times during the growing season can be applied in a ring around each plant. Cultivate regularly but only on the surface, for the roots are close to the top and easily harmed.

Two Crops

It heads better in cool weather. For this reason an early crop and a fall crop are usually grown in this region. It forms a main head in the center in about 80 days. This should be cut off first, with some of the green stem, making a total of 8 or 9 inches. Harvesting should be done after the flower buds form but before they open. Smaller heads then form in the crotch of each stem along the plant, and are harvested when compact and green. One plant may yield several harvestings.

Brussels sprouts is a quaint interesting plant, 20 to 35 inches tall, sending up a strong central stem or trunk with a bevy of leaves at the top and a few here and again on the way up. Clusters of small round cabbage-like sprouts form in the axils of the side leaves. These leaves along the stem should then be taken off to send the strength into the little sprouts.

When the sprouts are from one to two inches in diameter they are cut off one by one with a sharp knife. After you have harvested this first cluster of sprouts, break off the lowest set of leaves at the top of the cluster. A new cluster should then form above the last. This little drama keeps on until well after early frost.

Build Up Soil

Because the main stalk is heavy and the plant tall, you may need to bring the soil around the plant from time to time, but as with Broccoli give it only shallow cultivation. Cultivation can be stopped as the plant grows larger, except to keep down weeds. The sprouts begin to form 80 to 100 days after the seedling was set into the ground outside.

Both Broccoli and Brussels sprouts are attacked by the same pests as is cabbage, that is, worms and aphids. If routine treatment is not enough, dust them regularly with rotenone or pyrethrum.

Brussels sprouts were mentioned in Belgium as early as the 13th century, and first grown in America (probably brought from Britain) in 1806. Broccoli, once called calabrese or Italian asparagus, was first mentioned by an English writer in 1724. Thomas Jefferson spoke of it as available in Washington. Only in recent years has it become popular, yet it is believed to have been familiar to the ancient Romans and to have been the vegetable referred to along with cauliflower by Pliny.

Latin-American Workshop At Harvard Enrolls Scores

Harvard's Latin - American Workshop, to open next Monday, has enrolled nearly 100 school administrators and teachers and is open also to other persons interested in improving their knowledge of the history, geography, culture, and current policies of the southern countries.

Conducted at the Graduate School of Education in collaboration with the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, the Workshop runs through Friday, July 16. Registrations are received by Dr. Howard E. Wilson at Harvard. The fee is $10.

For the first time in its history, Harvard will grant one unit credit toward a graduate degree to those who successfully complete the week's work. The program offers an unusual opportunity for teachers to increase their own knowledge of Latin America and to obtain professional help in the preparation of teaching outlines and aids for use in their own schools.

Opening address at the first session Monday will be given by Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, who will explain "The Purpose of the Workshop." Dr. Wilson, Director of Harvard Workshops in Education, will describe the "Program and Resources of the Workshop." The principal address the opening day will be given at a luncheon at the Faculty Club in Cambridge by Richard Pattee of the Division of Cultural Relations, United States Department of State. His subject will be "Key Problems in Our Relations With Latin America."

Other first-day features will be round table discussions of the teaching of Latin-American geography in elementary and secondary schools.

Other programs are:

Tuesday: "Warnings and suggestions for Teachers of Latin American History," by Dr. Clarence Haring, Harvard professor of history; "Racial Adjustments in Brazil," by Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, professor of anthropology at Northwestern University; and round table discussions led by Dr. Linwood Chase of Boston University and Miss Nelle E. Bowman, Director of Social Studies in the public schools of Tulsa, Okla.

Wednesday: "Becoming acquainted with Latin America Through Arts and Crafts," by Miss Elise Ruffini, professor of teaching of art at Columbia University Teachers' College; "Becoming Acquainted With Latin American Music," by Dr. Gilbert Chase of the Music Division of the Library of Congress; and a special exhibition of rare Latin-American objects at the Peabody Museum at Harvard, with Dr. Alfred V. Kidder of the Carnegie Institution of Washington as speaker.

Thursday: "Latin American Literature in North American Schools," by Dr. Jose Padin, consulting editor to the Armed Forces Institute, United States War Department; and "Trends and Advancements in Teaching Spanish and Portuguese," by Dr. Henry Gratton Doyle, dean of George Washington University and director of the Latin American Language Center in Washington, D. C.

Friday: "The American Council on Education's Study of Inter-American Teaching Materials," by Dr. Howard E. Wilson of Harvard, director of the study; Reports on sections of the study by Dr. Rhul Bartlett of Tufts College and J. M. Langois, Fellow, Harvard University; "An Interpretation of the Foreign Policy of the United States in Its Relations with the other American Republics," by Dr. Arthur P. Whitaker, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania; and "A Summary of the Workshop," by Dr. Henry W. Holmes, professor of education, Harvard Graduate School of Education.

Cambridge Police Open Drive Against Drinking by Mothers

Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy of Cambridge today launched a drive to suppress the sales of intoxicating liquors to "drinking mothers" who leave their children at home to roam the streets and otherwise look after themselves.

Declaring that the rights of 60 licensed liquor places in Cambridge to sell to women made these places a more serious threat to the morals of the community than the old-time barroom, Chief Leahy ordered his inspectors to patrol the spots where youth delinquency is found to be on the increase.

The order followed a sudden rise in the number of women brought into court during the last week for excessive drinking. At the same time, the Chief reported a similar increase in the numbers of children roaming around the city "lost" or caught in acts of delinquency. Following these instances of delinquency to their source, the police have been led by the children themselves to liquor places which their mothers were found to be frequenting.

In issuing a warning to liquor dealers that their licenses will be withdrawn if they persist in selling to habitual women drinkers, Chief Leahy stated that "our problem today is to halt a situation that definitely leads to a flagrant letdown in the morals of the community. If we can stop this overdrinking by mothers, we can prevent the growth of youth delinquency."

He said the campaign was supported by a little-known state law which gives communities the right to revoke the licenses of liquor dealers who sell to women after they have been convicted once of overindulgence. The inspectors' task today is to obtain the evidence to secure the initial convictions.

"Youth delinquency in Cambridge," the Chief pointed out, "is still a minor factor, and we want to keep it so. Hence, I am warning liquor dealers to co-operate in keeping mothers at home with their children where they belong."

N. E. Playwrights Asked for 'Work'

Playwrights throughout New England, both professional and amateur, have been invited to contribute one-act plays to the skit-writing contest being sponsored by Russian War Relief, it has been announced. All entries will be considered foi rmmediate production by the Drama Workshop of the Junior Committee of Russian War Relief.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A talk on "Exploring the Museum" will be given by Miss Adlow in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. a talk on "American Furniture" by Mrs. Sayward. Both are free to the public.

George Reaves, pianist, will present a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

A nonpartisan civic mass meeting for race relations, sponsored by numerous civic and labor organizations, will be held in the Boston Arena at 3 p. m.

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'Collective Security' Tied To 'Collective Power'

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—Another influential recruit to the cause of full American collaboration in the future peace, Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin stood forth on the floor of the Upper House this week and declared: Peace cannot be kept by words and treaties alone; the "collective power" of the nations must be put behind their "collective security."

Senator Wiley, who before Pearl Harbor was an isolationist as far as war was concerned, made it clear that he is not an isolationist as far as the future peace is concerned. He is for the United States keeping out of war by getting in the peace.

"We all agree," he declared, "that when victory comes, it must be followed by a unity of effort and purpose on the part of the United Nations as to render it impossible for another world war to occur."

He frankly contended that it must now be accepted as obvious that American foreign policy in the past has failed to keep the United States out of war.

Basis of Real Security

"Our Government," he said, "must begin now to study the problem of how to get co-operation with all like-minded nations in an effort to prevent another world holocaust. I believe the first step to be taken must be that of putting the collective power of the nations with common interest behind a pact outlawing war—thus creating a collective security."

Senator Wiley held that the peace preparations of the United Nations, to be successful, must not be delayed until after the war, but should be begun at once.

"We must not wait," he emphasized, "till hostilities are over to start on this vital task. We must begin now because while we are united in the common cause of war, we see more clearly than we shall see in the future the need of common action and common purpose at all times.

"We must begin to exert our moral force even now because it is now that we recognize that a third world war can be built on the foundations of hate and discord sown in World War II. We must begin now to prevent that third world war. We must not assume that a simple set of treaty provisions will keep the peace."

'Department of Peace'

Among other steps, Senator Wiley advocated that the United States establish a "department of peace," and he told the Senate that he expected to introduce a resolution to that effect soon.

"Many observers will say that a Department of State has this duty now, but the Department of State has many duties, including that of determining under the President the policy of the Government in relation to international problems," Senator Wiley explained. "The Department conducts negotiations pertaining to the protection of American rights and interests and the promotion of beneficial intercourse between the United States and other countries. It must concern itself with many complicated legal questions in parts of the world whose problems do not relate to the preservation of peace. It also performs certain domestic duties.

"If a separate department given over entirely to the work of maintaining peace between all nations were established, it might, of course, find itself at variance with other departments of our Government, and this would be a healthy thing because the interest of maintaining peace might conceivably supersede some national or selfish interest of a commercial nature.

Terms of Brotherhood

"We must begin to think in terms of international brotherhood rather than national selfishness. We must begin to examine the roots of discord and learn something about the seeds of international conflict and disunity, and how to antidote the causes—how to pull up the tares of war and plant the wheat of peace.

"We should organize a department of peace now not only to set in motion a mechanism for dealing with the problems at the peace table but to show the whole world that we mean to be energetic about peace even after the peace treaties are signed, and we should begin now to educate our people as to the basic reasons why friction between nations occur.

"We must go further even during this war. We must begin an examination of the basic reasons why Hitler and Mussolini were able to achieve a dictatorship. We must examine the economic causes of dictatorship and determine to what extent the acts of other nations bring on economic depression in the countries that have accepted dictatorship as a desperate last resort.

"If this Government creates a Secretary of Peace, it is a step in the direction that will make for peace. Of course, it will not do the job—the mere constituting of this new Cabinet member. But the right man in that place can do a tremendous job. I shall not attempt to lay out a pattern, but I am one of those who feels that war is the result of man's inhumanity to man. War is man-made. It is man's job to make another third world war impossible.

"I am one of those who feels that we can do the job. Hitler in 'Mein Kampf' set out a blueprint for world domination, and he almost succeeded. At the peace table we should draw a blueprint which would make future wars impossible.

"We will have to pattern our justice with the divine. We will have to cast out all ideas of vengeance and hatred. The old concept of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth must have no place at the peace table. Not revenge, but justice must be our guide. We must see to it that there is no possibility again of war-minded peoples building a huge war machine."

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Zec, London (Eng.) Daily Mirror

Last Appearance

Carlisle © New York Tribune Inc.

A Remarkable Exception to the Laws of Gravity

Seamen Urge Trial of Lewis For Sedition

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—The National Maritime Union at its fourth constitutional convention adopted a resolution which called upon the Attorney General to invoke the sedition laws against John L. Lewis, described in the resolution as "an enemy promoting a program designed to destroy the American way of life."

In another resolution adopted relating to Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, the Union convention urged the miners to "weed out of their ranks those elements whom, under the leadership of John L. Lewis, are aligned with the appeasers and home-front busters, and place their enmity to the President and his war policies above the interest of the country and the Miners' Union and the welfare of its members."

At the opening session, Joseph Curran, N. M. U. President, read a letter in which President Roosevelt expressed appreciation for the "reaffirmation of your no-strike pledge for the duration."

"The men who sail our ships are doing a splendid job throughout the world," the President said in the letter, "and I feel sure they will continue to give their best efforts to the earliest possible conclusion of the world-wide struggle."

The President added that he approved "the announced cardinal purpose of this convention—'to discuss ways and means to make our contribution to the war effort even greater than it is now.'"

Two other resolutions were adopted by the Union. One requested the State Department to review denial of passports to Union members who, the resolution stated, "fought fascism in Ethiopia, Spain, and China."

The second resolution, adopted unanimously, called for immediate opening of a land invasion of Europe to prevent the initiative from passing "back into the hands of the Axis."

Ryan Honored

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Joseph P. Ryan was elected President for life of the Atlantic Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association at the Atlantic regional convention July 8.

Mr. Ryan, for 25 years has been President of the District, and for the past 16 years has headed the International Association.

The 200 delegates approved a resolution urging representatives to next week's International convention to take similar action making Mr. Ryan International President for life.

George W. Millner, Hampton Roads, Va., was elected Vice-President of the District for life. The International convention will receive a resolution in his behalf similar to that for Mr. Ryan.

Earlier, in an address before the convention Mr. Ryan urged the American Federation of Labor immediately to readmit the United Mine Workers of America into its ranks, and to request reaffiliation with former members to achieve unity in the labor movement.

Miners With Boys in War Ask Pickets to Quit Pits

PITTSBURGH, July 10 (AP)—While a Federal investigation of coal mine work stoppages was under way, insurgent strikers blocked entrances today at the Big Gates mines of the H. C. Frick Coke Company near Brownsville and prevented some 500 diggers from going back to work.

It was at this mine that workers burst through picket lines yesterday but today a larger force, estimated at between 140 and 170 pickets, was on the scene.

Pickets, who previously had remained off the mine company's property, entered the property this morning and stood about 50 feet from the gates tipple while two United Mine Workers' leaders pleaded with them to allow the miners to work.

"The invasion of Europe has started!" Harry Wells, union local Secretary, and William Fenton, Financial Secretary, shouted. "Please let these men go through."

"I've got a boy over there and I want to go to work to help him."

Several of the pickets replied: "We've got boys over there too."

The governmental investigation is seeking to determine if the strike is in violation of the recently enacted Connally-Smith antistrike bill.

The antistrike law forbids any person "to coerce, instigate, induce, conspire with or encourage any person" to interfere with operation of property in the possession of the Government.

At the direction of the U. M. W. Policy Committee, almost all of the nation's 521,000 coal miners returned to work last week. But new strike sentiment flared last Tuesday at Brownsville, Pa., when 350 men gathered and reiterated a demand for "no contract—no work."

G. O. P. Group Puts Meat Shortage On Doorstep of Price Administration

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—A Republican Committee studying the food situation blamed the Office of Price Administration today for domestic meat shortages.

"We have the paradox of the largest inventory of live animals in the history of the United States and yet the flow of meat products through the regular trade channels has been slowed up and almost stopped entirely," said the report of a committee of Republican Representatives headed by Representative J. Edgar Chenoweth (R) of Colorado.

Asking, "What has caused scarcity in this land of plenty?", the report declared, "It is the utter failure of the OPA, through its meat control section, to properly appraise the situation and then take the necessary steps to insure adequate supplies of meat at all times."

The group asserted that wholesale price ceilings have been too low, and that "every animal slaughtered has resulted in a loss."

"Packers cannot obtain live animals in competition with the 'black market' bidder," the Committee said.

Price ceilings have discouraged the feeder—have left no margin for him to finish cattle and "as a result, millions of pounds of beef have been lost to the American consumer," the report declared.

The fixing of slaughter quotas at 70 per cent of the 1941 kill was described as "another tragic mistake."

Prices and Your Purse: Housewife's War Service

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington July 10

First Office of Price Administration "market-basket price books" with explanations of price ceilings and 16 blank pages for price records will be distributed to housewives in the next few weeks.

Housewives will be told: "Careful buying is as patriotic a service as the service of a nurses' aid, a Wave, a Wac, or a Spar.

"It is the duty of every housewife to help 'hold the line.' This price book will help you carry out this important war service."

Stamp Calendar

Ration reminders:

Red stamps: P and Q valid through July 31; R becomes valid July 11 through July 31.

Blue stamps: N. P. and Q may be used through Aug. 7.

Sugar: Stamp 13 remains valid through Aug. 15; stamps 15 and 16 are valid for five pounds of sugar each for use in home canning.

Coffee: Stamp 21 expires July 21.

Gasoline: "A" coupons expire July 21; present "A" books expire in all areas outside the 17 Eastern states and District of Columbia on July 21.

More Pigs Go to Market

Pork is plentiful now because growers can't get corn to feed their hogs. They're rushing them to market instead.

A similar shortage of feed may start a deluge of beef soon.

Pressure on Canner

You may can your Victory garden corn and beans as you do tomatoes—without a pressure cooker—but the Government won't be responsible for the consequences.

In spite of the pressure-canner shortage, the Department of Agriculture still advised that method for nonacid vegetables such as corn, peas, and beans—just to be on the safe side.

Confidentially, its officials say that Northerners with cool cellars may get by with the hot-pack method, but they won't give their consent to its use nationally because they don't want to take the blame for any spoilage.

Eat More Spuds!

New potatoes now are abundant and the War Food Administration is urging that more of them be eaten. Early-crop potatoes are not suitable for long storage.

Argentine Broom Corn

Your new broom may be made of Argentine corn. A critical shortage of broom corn in the United States will be relieved somewhat by importation of substantial quantities from the only nation in South America still having diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Short Early-Peach Crop

Early peaches will be short because the crop in 10 Southern states was damaged severely by winter and spring freezes.

Salve to Congressmen

The privilege of using "A" gasoline coupons for one vacation trip won't mean much to Easterners, but was granted as a salve to Eastern congressmen who want it to look as if they are doing something for their constituents.

Most motorists won't bother with the red tape involved just to get permission to use their less than 1½ gallons a week in this manner.

War Ration Book 3

You are supposed to have War Ration Book 3 by July 21.

If your books does not arrive, the householder is instructed to take the stub he has retained to his local board and fill out another application.

This will be forwarded by the board to the proper OPA mail center and the serial number checked against a master file which contains all incomplete or illegible applications and all books returned because of faulty addressing.

If this file does not turn up the missing books, it will be assumed that the books actually were mailed to the proper address. In this case, the applicant will be required to execute a special affidavit to the effect that the books never were received and after due investigation, will be given a duplicate set.

Gas Rationing in Canada

Eastern Congressmen investigating the gasoline situation under the chairmanship of Representative Fred A. Hartley Jr., (R) of N. J., are looking longingly at the Canadian system, which gives motorists a basic ration to be used as they please.

Another phase of the Canadian system, mentioned less frequently, is the difference in rations for cars of small and big horsepower.

If Doubtful, Don't Drive

What does the OPA mean when it says you can use your car "if adequate alternative means of transportation" are not available?

Easterners can drive to church "if adequate alternative means of transportation are not available." They can use their "A" cards for one vacation trip "if adequate alternative, etc., etc."

What OPA really means is: If you have a doubt whether to drive or not, resolve it on the side of not driving, so the Army can have facilities to get more gas to the front.

'White Collar Worker' Hit The Hardest by Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—Unless the anti-inflation controls proposed by the Federal Government are enforced, the position of the American white collar workers will be untenable, according to Miss Laura Langendorfer, President of the National Council of the Business and Professional Women's Assembly of the Young Women's Christian Association, and Miss Evelyn Adler, Director of war activities of the United Office and Professional Workers of America.

In a letter to James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, the two women stressed that white collar workers do not share in the general increases that most wage earners have been receiving since early 1940.

"Thousands still make as little as $15 and $20 a week," they write. "Thousands are supporting families on sub-standard salaries, though the OPM Research Division recently estimated $2,000 as the minimum income required by a family to support itself in a war economy. Only a very small section of the white collar group has received anywhere near the 15 per cent increase recognized in the 'Little Steel' formula. So few of this group are organized that it is impossible for them to use collective bargaining powers to secure the wage adjustments necessary to meet inflation trends.

"It has been stated that legislation is a measure of democracy's concern for its workers. Only 27 States have minimum wage laws for this group, and few of these cover all categories of clerical workers. The highest rate—California's—is $18 for a 40-hour week."

The letter recalled that President Roosevelt recently declared in a press conference that "the white collar workers always suffer most heavily from inflation."

"The white collar group," the letter adds," has a vital rôle to play in the complex war economy, but the present situation is taking its toll among these workers in morale, health and efficiency."

'Big Inch' Pipe Line to Bring Oil East by Another Week

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Oil will be flowing through the eastward extension of the $95,000,000 pipe line from Texas before another week is out, officials of the Petroleum Administration for War said today.

The first thin trickle, beginning probably next Friday, will swell over a period of weeks until the 1,400-mile line delivers its capacity of 300,000 barrels of crude oil daily at Philadelphia and Bayonne, N. J.

Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, the Petroleum Administrator, has indicated, however, that getting the eastward extension into operation would mean only that tighter restrictions on motorists in the Midwest would be in order without relaxing driving restrictions in the East.

Most of the line's oil is expected to be absorbed by heavy military demands.

Midwestern stocks, however, will be siphoned off below present levels as railroad tank cars freed by the "Big Inch" extension haul away more and more oil from that area to the East. This, Mr. Ickes indicated, will force more severe gasoline rationing in the Midwest.

Mr. Ickes said declining production both in the Midwest and California will bring about a situation that "could, and probably would" mean closer rationing of gasoline throughout the nation, likely before the end of the year.

Bill Adding Funds For Housing Signed

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a bill adding $300,000,000 to the existing authorization of $1,200,000,000 for defense housing under the Lanham Act.

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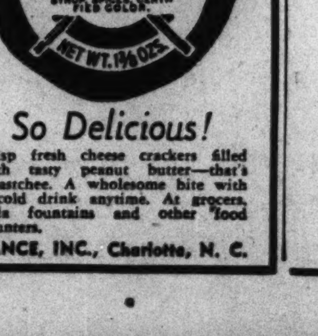

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STREET FLOOR ANNEX

Call for 5,000 More Men Is Issued by State Guard

A call for 5,000 modern minutemen to fill the ranks of the Massachusetts State Guard has been issued by Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, State Adjutant General and commanding officer of the Guard.

Organized in January, 1941, when the Massachusetts National Guard became a part of the United States Army, the State Guard has forged ahead from a modest beginning to become the fourth largest State Guard organization in the country. For reasons of national defense the actual number in the Guard at present is not disclosed.

Inroads of the draft have made the present call for volunteers necessary, General Keville said. He warned against a growing complacency because of the good war news and said that the State Guard was just as necessary today as it was in the dark early days of the war when actual invasion seemed possible.

The possibility of seeing action as a State Guardsman is just about as real today as it was a year ago, General Keville believes. Despite the changing fortunes of war which make all-out invasion of the New England coast seem remote, there is, in the opinion of State Guard and Army officials, the ever present danger of landing parties of saboteurs. The enemy, they point out, has already proved that this can be done.

The recent Detroit race riots and the zoot suit battles in California are cited by Guard oficers as the type of domestic incidents which may occur and in which the State Guard would be of value.

A third use for the State Guard would be in event of a disaster such as the New England hurricane. In the recent floods in the midwest State Guardsmen were called out and played a heroic role.

Massachusetts State Guardsmen today are equipped with modern weapons and are receiving training in keeping with latest development in warfare. The Guerrilla Warfare School held last year at Middlesex School in Concord provided instruction in a brand of fighting that has played a major part in the present war. One of the instructors was the famous "Yank" Levy, veteran of the Spanish Civil War and author of the book "Guerrilla Warfare."

Special schools for State Guard officers are held from time to time to keep them informed on latest training developments. This information is passed on to the men in the ranks. Occasional weekend maneuvers give the guardsmen opportunity for practical application of the training.

Men between 18 and 50 are eligible for enrollment in the Guard. Many young men with minor physical defects which have placed them in draft classification 4-F are accepted.

The normal schedulue calls for three drills a month including lectures. Special task forays or combat formation practices are called on one or two Sundays a month during the summer. Rifle practice is held on suitable outdoor ranges and all weapons and uniforms are provided by the State.

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, July 11

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Ruling Should Put Lettuce At 12 Cents

An Office of Price Administration ruling from Washington today ordering a price reduction of 25 to 50 per cent for lettuce and cabbage, beginning July 20, should mean lettuce at 12 cents a head in Boston and other retail markets.

Today's order, ruling that wholesalers of lettuce and cabbage may not charge more than formula-set prices, is expected to be followed by similar reductions on other fresh fruits and vegetables including peas, snap beans, carrots, apples and pears.

Retail prices, which are limited to percentages of the wholesale prices, are supposed to follow suit automatically. The result is that the wholesaler is required by the regulation to beat down the farm price in order to operate profitably. In other orders dealing with farm produce such as poultry, OPA has attempted to tell the farmer what to charge the wholesaler, but has encountered widespread dissatisfaction.

Specifically, the new prices are to be figured out by the OPA'S various regional and local offices, considering basing point prices and freight costs.

Although prices will have to be figured locally and may vary by seasons or months, OPA said that present lettuce prices at retail should be brought down by the new rule to 12 cents per average [one pound] head in such cities as New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Atlanta.

Mrs. Marjorie Scott to Name New Destroyer

Mrs. Marjorie Scott, widow of Rear Admiral Norman Scott, who was killed in battle with the Japanese off Guadalcanal last November, has been named by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to sponsor the destroyer Norman Scott, named in honor of her husband.

The destroyer is under construction at the plant of the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine. Mrs. Scott lives in Washington.

War Activities in New England

New Officers Club

What is believed to be the first officers club in the United States for both men and women of the armed forces will be officially opened in Boston tonight at the University Club.

To be known as the Trinity Place Officers Club, the new quarters on the fourth floor of the Stuart Street building will be open daily beginning tomorrow from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. for all men and women officers. Director of the club is Mrs. W. Gardner Barker, 2d, of Chestnut Hill.

Tonight's official opening will be a reception and dance to ranking military officers and civilian authorities.

Army Takes B. C.

Boston College at Chestnut Hill has been chosen by the First Service Command as a unit for an Army specialized training program, with about 500 trainees due to report late this month for courses beginning Aug. 9.

Maj. John R. Canavan of Boston, artillery officer who returned recently from active duty in the South Pacific area, will be Commandant of the school.

Sullivan Fund

At the Hotel Statler next Tuesday the Sullivans of Boston will meet to formulate plans for establishing a permanent memorial to the five Sullivan boys of Waterloo, Iowa, who were lost when the Juneau was sunk. Headquarters have been opened on the street floor of the Statler Office Building, from which a nation-wide campaign will be directed. The memorial would be erected at Waterloo.

Town Officials Drafted

Three officials of the Town of Webster, Mass.—two selectmen and the tax collector—will be included in a group of selectees reporting for physical examinations July 22 at Fort Devens, Post officials said today. The officials are Tax Collector Roger P. Pepler and Selectmen David J. Sullivan and Charles Sczepanski.

Silver Star Awarded

The Silver Star awarded to Lieut. Herbert A. Johnson, Jr., of Putnam, Conn., now in a German prison camp, was presented to his parents yesterday at Providence, R. I., by Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland, Commanding General of the Fifth District, First Service Command. An officer of the 26th Infantry, First Division, Lieutenant Johnson was captured as he pushed forward voluntarily under heavy fire in Tunisia last January, seeking better emplacements for his machine guns.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, July 12
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Anti-Nazi Propaganda On Display in Boston

A collection of the ingeniously disguised leaflets with which the anti-Nazi workers within Germany have been waging a continuing war of ideas for the past ten years will be placed on display today and tomorrow by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the A. C. A. Hall, 26 Merchants Row.

The display is part of a benefit which actually gets under way at 8 o'clock Sunday night when the principal speaker, Dr. Felix Boenheim, a refugee himself and one-time chief physician of the Hufeland Hospital in Berlin, is expected to give a first-hand account of the activities of the German underground.

The exhibit was arranged by the German-American Anti-Nazi Students Committee of New York, and discloses that these activities include the camouflaging of propaganda in such innocuous forms as travel folders and packets of tea leaves, for example, and their effective distribution.

One folder on display appears at first glance to be an advertisement for a motor show, the kind of circular that could be handed out on the streets without exciting comment of any kind. Three of the four panels extol the entertainment features of the program.

Inside Panel

That part of the folder which is most awkward to reach, however, the inside panel, carries in exactly the same type of print the now famous letter which Dr. Frank Boas, American anthropologist, wrote to a colleague in Germany castigating the Nazi for suppressing the free scientific search for truth.

Also exhibited is a pamphlet purportedly containing excerpts from German classics, the kind of brochure that is given away in book stores and stationery shops. It also includes—well inside—Thomas Mann's reply to the notification from the University of Bonn when that institution withdrew a degree it had awarded the noted author.

In another attractive folder the Nazi financial policy is cited as the cause for the low wages with which workers have to meet an increasingly high cost of living. The folder on its glossy surface appears to be the official pronouncement of the Association of German Savings Banks.

Other clever bits of propaganda on display are a travel folder recommending a trip to the Dolomites and with it an analysis of the speciousness of Naziism by Heinrich Mann, and a children's tale of a schoolboy's successful rebellion against authority with its delightfully obvious implications for adults.

In Packet of Tea

One way of distributing democratic literature, as told in the exhibit, is to seal it in a packet of tea leaves or tomato seeds, for example, and use the market place as a distribution center. Another method is to stack some leaflets on a board which in turn is balanced on a roof ridgepole by a can of water.

The can has a small opening in the bottom and as the water leaks out, the weight of the stack tips "the see-saw" and spills the leaflets out on the street. By this time the workers who climbed the roof to fix the distributing device have gotten safely away.

Also on exhibit are copies of the picture newspaper which the Russians distribute by plane behind the German lines in eastern Europe. The text is printed in German, and the news and pictures are slanted to make surrender as appealing as possible to the Nazi soldiers.

One two-page layout contrasts the cold hardship of the Russian winter to the warm comforts of Soviet prison camps. Another reproduces family snapshots found in the pockets of German fatalities with the guarantee of postwar return to home and loved ones—with, of course, surrender.

The purpose of the benefit is to raise funds for the maintenance of the thousands of Spanish Republicans released from French internment camps in North Africa last month. Some of these, a committee spokesman said, have entered the civilian employ of the United States Army or joined the British Pioneer Labor Corps. The others, unable to work, are to be supported by private funds through the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

The exhibit, which was well received at both Columbia and New York universities, will also be placed on display at the Arlington Street Church Tuesday and at the First Parish Church, Cambridge, next Saturday and Sunday.

Elks Commended By Roosevelt

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was cited for its "splendid service" to the war effort during the past year by President Roosevelt in a special message today to Grand Exalted Ruler E. Mark Sullivan as the Elks' War Conference and Grand Lodge Session opened at the Hotel Statler.

"Through hearty-co-operation with the Army and Navy, individual lodges and individual members have rendered a splendid service," the President's message read. "The practical education program has been of great value, and the provision of recreational facilities in Elks fraternal centers has added to the efficiency of the armed forces, and helped immensely in the upholding and maintaining morale."

Some 2,500 delegates and Grand Lodge members are expected to register over the week end, representatives of the Army and Navy will address the meeting, the seventy-ninth annual session, on the War Department's request for assistance from the Elks in recruiting 18,000 men monthly for the Construction Engineers Corps and the Sea Bees.

'Objectors' in N. H. Topic of Complaint

CONCORD, N. H., July 10 (AP)—A demand that conscientious objectors at a Campton camp be denied canned food unless they agree to salvage their tin cans was sent to th eWar Production Board at Washington.

The demand was made by E. J. Soucy, Director of the State Salvage Division, who charged that the 150 objectors to war service at the Camp have refused to save tin cans "on the ground that it would aid the war effort."

Mr. Soucy said the telegram had been sent to the Director of the WPB Salvage Section. He asserted that there is "intense anger and indignation in New Hampshire because these men have refused to save tin cans. The least they should be willing to do is to turn in their old tin cans for new ones."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News: Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	"Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	Uncle Sam: drama	NBC String Quartet	Network program	Italian Program
1:30	News Service	Bunny Days: musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; "I Sustain	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	the Wings": drama	All - Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	Cardinals baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Spirit of '43	Speakers	Harold Fleming, talk	Cardinals baseball game	News Service
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Of Men and Books'	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Cardinals baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	'George Hicks Reporting'	News; Salute to Lynn	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	Cardinals baseball game	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: Alex-	Matinee in Rhythm	Rhythmettes	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
4:15	Sport program	ander Kipnis, basso;	Sports program	Sports program	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
4:30	United We Stand	Josef Stopak's Orch.	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade: music;	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45	United We Stand	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; soloist; guests	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:00	Simeon Bellison;	Saturday Afternoon	'Not for Glory': O. C. D.	Sports program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15	Nadia Reisenberg	Revue: Horace Heidt's	drama; James Landis	Sports Matinee	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
5:30	Religious Conf.	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:45	Bill Eliot, songs	Saturday Revue	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News Service
6:00	News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	People's Platform	Newscast	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	People's Platform	A. Templeton; 'Marches'	Garden Gossip: speaker	William Ewing, talk	News; Music Interlude
6:45	World Today; News	Stars in Revue	Melodies for Strings	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"The Man Behind	Concert Strings	"For This We Fight":	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15	the Gun": drama	Message of Israel	Postwar Planning; g'sts	London: variety progrm	News Service
7:30	Benny Goodman's	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen": drama	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Ann Nigro, pianist
7:45	Orchestra	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Ethel Waters, songs
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	Charles Dant's Orch.;	Treasury Star Parade	Religious program
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Imogene Lynn, soloist	Volney Hurd, news	Religious program
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	"Words at War": dram-	Cleveland Summer Orch.	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	atized war books	Rudolph Ringwall, cond.	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance:	Theater music-dramas;	Classical Album: Music
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Ray Rich, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Henry Weber's Orch.	by Bach
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Rob. Trendler's chorus;	Classical Album: Music
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	dramatic cast; speakers	by Bach
10:00	Serenade": music	John Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band":	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Hal McIntyre, cond.	"Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	Here Comes the Band	"The Waltz Lives On"	wagon": variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Here Comes the Band	"Marching to Victory"	Musical Roundup	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Louis Jordan's Orch.	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	Drama by Olmstead	Across the Footlights	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma"	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Organ	Morning Musicale	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Religious program	News Service	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors:	Petite Musicale	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	songs; music; talks	News Service	News Service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Religious program
9:15	E. P. Biggs; Organ;	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	Violinist; Oboist	Fisher, conductor	'The Melody's the Thing'	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	'The Melody's the Thing'	nade	Freedom on Land: dr.
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	'Highlights of the Bible'	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes: choir	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services: speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Tremont Temple Church
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Services; speaker
11:15	Church: speaker	Services: speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul:	Tremont Temple Church
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Services; speaker
11:45	ing: guest speakers	Services: speaker	Olivio Santoro, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	News; Modern Music	Reviewing Stand: "Our	News report
12:15	Musical Program	Weekly War Journal	Modern Music	Relations With China"	Richard Crooks, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	WHDH Music Hall	"That They Might Live"	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	WHDH Music Hall	Red Cross dramatization	Symphonietta	Italian Melodies
1:00	Deacon St. Window	WHDH Music Hall	Welcome to Camp Wh'l'r	News Service	The Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Elmer Davis, talk	WHDH Music Hall	Newsroom of the Air	Ginny & Lanny: music	Concert Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	"We Believe": religious	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	"Little Show"; dr.	Cavalcade of Song	program; speakers	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	St. Louis Municipal	Cavalcade of Song	Un. of Chicago R'ndtable:	Religious program	'Frank and Ernest'
2:15	Opera Company	Cavalcade of Song	"Cartels and the Peace"	Religious program	Ines Lind Interviews
2:30	World News	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Music	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram; talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic	Movian Sisters, songs	Howard Cooney: Ration	"This Is Fort Dix": Tom	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony, George	Concert Strings	World News Parade	Slater, m. c.; recorded	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Szell, conductor	Music of the Masters	'The Army Hour': choir;	"Dreaming in Dixie":	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic	Music of the Masters	speakers; band; drama	songs; orchestra	Irish Music
4:00	Symphony, George	Sunday Vespers	Pickups from training	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	Szell, conductor	Sunday Vespers	centers throug't world	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Matinee of Yesterday	"Zip Your Lip" Winner	Young People's Church	"Five Feet of Swing"
4:45	Eleanor Steber	Matinee of Yesterday	Al & Lee Reiser, songs	of the Air: speaker	"Five Feet of Swing"
5:00	Family Hour; Gladys	Hendrik Van Loon; John	NBC Summer Symphony,	'Answering You': Trans-	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Vandercook, news	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	Atlantic Forum	Operetta
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Drama preview: "Cohen,	NBC Summer Symphony,	'The Adventures of Bull-	Gilbert and Sullivan Op.
5:45	"Dear John": sk.	the Detective"	Dr. Frank Black, cond.	dog Drummond': drama	Baseball scores
6:00	Theater: Jon Hall	Music: 'Here's to Ro-	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Tremont Temple Church
6:15	"Timber Valley"	mance'; Boekman's Or.	Religious program	Mystery dramatization	Services: speaker
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Musical Poll of Hits	"Men at Sea": U. S.	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	drama; music	Poll of Hits; Narration	Merchant Marine dr.	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00	"Chips Davis, Com-	News commentator	'Those We Love': drama	Studio speaker	Pan Americana
7:15	mando": drama	Sportscast; Newscast	'Those We Love': drama	Studio speaker	Musical program
7:30	"We, the People":	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon: Freddy	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Wendell Willkie	m. c.	Martin's Orch.; News	Concert Album	Services
8:00	"Calling America":	Roy Porter, news; Int.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.;	Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Bob Trout, m. c.	Treasury Star Parade	Dinah Shore; guests	Britain: variety show	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum: mystery	"One Man's Family"	Music in Variety	Classical Album: Bee-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	thoven: Quartet No. 12
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest: drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round": musicale	Hour: speaker	Hour
9:30	James Melton; Joan	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Roberts; choir; or.	Newscast	miliar Music	Hour: speaker	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	News Service
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orch.; chorus; soloists	Song Spinners: quartet	"Gypsie Memories"
10:30	William L. Shirer	"Good Will Hour": John	NBC String Quartet	John Stanley, comments	Carson Robinson
10:45	News; Music	J. Anthony, director	NBC String Quartet	Across the Footlights	Dick Haymes' Orchestra
11:00	News; News An'lysis	News; Sports	News Service	News Service	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
11:15	Soldiers of Press	Boston Red Cross Pro-	Cesar Searchinger: news	Latin American Rhythms	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	gram: music; speaker	'The Pacific Story': Owen	John Kirby's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Newscast	Lattimore; drama; or.	John Kirby's Orch.	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	Merry-Go-Round: variety	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum": sketch	show; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	The Pepper Shaker
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Uncle Sam: drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup; Talk	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensemble	Ginger & Lanny; News	Council for Democracy
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Bunny Days: musicale	"Mary Foster": sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time; L. Wilson
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Mrs. M. B. French: Int.
2:00	Serial drama	Home Topics; Music	"The Guiding Light": sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Jewish Philanthropies:	"Light of the World": sk.	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young": sk.	orchestra; speaker	Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano and Organ	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	WOR Matinee	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	WOR Matinee	Al Donahue's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-All Star	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Service Team Baseball	Shep Field's Orchestra
4:30	Red Cross: Inte.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Game	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Widder Brown": sketch	Boston Braves-All Star	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Service Team Baseball	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Game	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Diana Gale, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	James Hilton, talks	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Starlets: songs	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	"Fighting Fronts"	"Pass in Review": from	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Fort Knox, Kentucky	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Roy Porter, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Impact": Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks; Gustave	"The Better Half": quiz	"Drama Shop": Essays
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	Wolfe": mystery drama	Haenschen, conductor	show; Tom Slater, m. c.	in Drama
9:00	Theater: George	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Grace Moore, soprano;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mozart:
9:15	Raft, Harry Carey,	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	News Service	Sinfonia Concertante
9:30	"Air Force"	Louis Prima's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Return of Nick	Classical Album: Mozart:
9:45	Theater: 'Air Force'	Dance orchestra; Sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Carter": mystery drama	Sinfonia Concertante
10:00	Guild: M. Rooney,	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	"Human Comedy"	"Listen to Lulu"	Antoine, E. Schmidt	'Our Morale': D. Pardue	Bob Crosby's Showcase
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"Music of the Masters"	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	"Music of the Masters"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
11:00	News: World War II	Louis Jordan's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:15	News: Eric Sevareid	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Manpower, Ltd.: speaker	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free: Inter-	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Newscast	American Univ. of Air.	news reports	Day's End: News

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Anglo-American Show. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Theatreland's Tribute to the Forces. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1

For Sunday, July 11

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Service from New Church, Ayr. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Transatlantic Call—People to People. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-up. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Answering You. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—10:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Sunday's FM Program

W67, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:15 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Summer Symphony
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—To Be Announced.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—"Listen to Lieber."
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, mc. Recorded.
3:30 p. m.—Orchestra and Vocalists.
3:30 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
5:00 p. m.—"Answering You."
5.30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—Mystery Dramatization.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close comments.
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—News Service.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Album.
8:00 p. m.—Stars and Stripes in Britain.
8:30 p. m.—Music Variety.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old-Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John P. Hughes, comments.
10:15 p. m.—Song Spinners; Quartet.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Starring Dorothy Mackaill. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.
Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Saturday

Slavonic Dance No. 15 in C major ... Dvořák
Toccata ... Frescobaldi
(Arranged by Kindler)
Concerto for Organ, "The Cuckoo and the Nightingale" ... Handel
Soloist: E. Power Biggs
Finale, Violin Concerto ... Mendelssohn
(The solo part played by the combined first violin section)
"Knightsbridge," March from "London Again" ... Eric Coates
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ... Strauss
Concert Piece for Piano and Orchestra ... Weber
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge

Sunday

Eugene Plotnikoff Conducting:
Overture, "The Russian Easter" ... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Symphony No. 5 in E minor ... Tchaikovsky
Capriccio Espagnol ... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Concert Waltz in D major ... Glazounoff
Polovetsian Dances from "Prince Igor" ... Borodin

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by George Reeves, painist. 2.
Museum of Fine Arts—Garden Concert for members of the Armed Forces and their guests given by the 241st Coast Artillery Band, Chief Warrant Officer Richard A. Kurth, director. Sponsored by the USO. 4.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.
Fenway—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.
Keith Memorial — "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott, 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 10:10. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane, 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.
Kenmore—"Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, 2:50, 6:15, 9:30. "A Night to Remember," Brian Aherne, Loretta Young, 1:20, 4:40, 8.
Majestic—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, 10:08 a. m., 1:28, 4:48, 8:08. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville, 11:57 a. m., 3:17, 6:37, 9:57.
Metropolitan—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen, 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.
Modern — "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young, 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:35. "Forever and a Day," Ida Lupino, 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 4:05, 7:40.
Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.
Paramount—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 9:20. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads, 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.
RKO-Boston—"Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella, 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 6, 8:10, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:45 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:30.
Scollay—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding, 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague, 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 7:55.
South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Prelude to War," "Rovers Rangers," "Home Work," cartoons and latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
State—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.
Telepix—"Frank Capra, Prelude to War," "The Kellogg Pact," "Girls in the Chorus," "Dogs in Training," "Men Working Together," "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Captive Wild Woman," Acquanetta, 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 8, 10:15. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids, 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:45, 6:55, 9:10.
Uptown—"Ladies Day," Eddie Albert, 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara, George Sanders, 3:40, 6, 9:15.
Washington Street Olympia—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding, 10:35 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague, 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes. Continuous 1:30-11. **Allston**: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, E. O'Brien, "Valley of Hunted Men," the Three Musquiteers, 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. **Regent**—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, "Mug Town," Dead End Kids.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, 1:30, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello, "Quiet, Please, Murder." **Coolidge Corner**: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis, "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. **Cleveland Circle**—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. Continuous, 1:45-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young, "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. Continuous 1-11. **Harvard**: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold, "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith, 2, 8. **University** — "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan, 2:40, 5:55, 9:05. "The March of Time—Invasion," 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Follow the Band," Leon Errol, "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. **Codman Square**—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young, "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Continuous from 2. **Franklin**: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young, "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. Continuous from 1:30.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville, 3:30, 6:30, 8:10. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard, 2:05, 5, 7:50. **Park**: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward, "You Can't Escape Forever."
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Bros. Continuous from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, 1:50, 7:50.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable, 1:58, 5:08, 8:17, "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young, 3:22, 6:32, 9:42. **Mystic**: "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez, Michael Duane, 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. **Maplewood**: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glen Ford, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford, 2:02, 5:07, 8:12. **Orpheum**: "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard, 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. **Strand**: "Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke, 3:15, 6:25, 9:25. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy, 1:55, 5:05, 8:05.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, Henry Travers, "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous 1:30-11.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew, "Cinderela Swings It," Guy Kibbee. **Fellsway**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, "Desert Victory."
MELROSE—Melrose: "Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, "Northwest Rangers," James Craig.
NATICK—Colonial: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara, "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes, Macdonald Carey, 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville, "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat.
NEWTON—Paramount: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, 1:30, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Mexicali Rose," Gene Autry, "False Faces," Red Williams, 2, 8. **Strand**: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. **Capitol**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, "Taxi Mister," William Bendix. **Strand**: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland, "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, "Truck Busters," Chester Morris, 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan, 2:30, 8:21.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. Continuous 2-11.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Reunion in France," John Wayne, Joan Crawford, "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. **Coolidge**: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.
WAVERLY—Strand: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, "Desert Victory."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville, "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis, "We Are the Marines."
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Next of Kin," Basil Sydney, Nova Pilbeam, "Young and Willing," William Holden, 2:30, 7:50.

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Wives of Brazilians at 'Tech' Spread Good Will

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Acquaintance with the families of Brazilian naval officers studying at Massachusetts Institute of Technology has given certain Greater Bostonians a closer sense of friendship with Latin America than any good-neighbor propaganda could possibly instill. The Brazilians, at least those I have met, feel that no adverse future propaganda can estrange them from the United States, now that they know it firsthand.

"We are only sorry," said diminutive, dark-haired Mrs. Fontes-Ferreira, who is enthusiastic about her apartment in Brookline, "that we cannot get gasoline to travel during our husband's vacations from school, because this is our only opportunity to know this country. But that is a very small thing in war," she added with a quick shrug and a radiant smile. "We are very lucky to be here. Everyone wants to come to the United States."

Her Brazilian friend, Mrs. Ayres de Andrade, vigorously nodded agreement. Mrs. Andrade, although she can understand English, is still a bit shy in speaking it. With two young children to care for and all her own housework to do, she has been less able than some of the other Brazilian wives to mingle with Americans, explained Mrs. Ferreira.

Four-year-old Carlos and his six-year-old sister, Raquel, were playing with Victoria Ferreira, also four, in an adjoining room as their mothers and I visited in the Ferreira living room. Already the children are more fluent with English than their parents, for they have been attending public school in Brookline. Victoria is "crazy about nursery school," according to her mother, and after some persuasion the young lady favored us with her favorite "Baa, baa, black sheep."

Similarity in Living

These Brazilian mothers have found more similarities than differences between their way of living and that of their American friends. What insignificant differences there are, arise, they think, mainly from the fact that in Brazil it is easier to get domestic help. This leaves them with more time for recreational and educational activities than most of the young American mothers they have met. On the other hand, their Brazilian homes do not contain as many labor-saving devices.

Mrs. Ferreira admitted that before she came to the United States she thought Americans just punched buttons whenever they wanted anything done and she feared the people, too, would be "automatic." "But I found you had hearts like us," she laughed.

They may have more maids in Brazil, but they have the same problems with them. "You must teach them everything and then they leave you to take a higher salary with someone else," she said.

Marketing is a major concern here. Besides the rationing of food and transportation which affects every housewife, the Brazilians have the language to cope with. Mrs. Andrade, for instance, always has to have one of her friends go shopping with her.

"At home we always order everything by telephone and can demand quick delivery," Mrs. Ferreira explained. She is delighted to have found a Portuguese meat man in Cambridge because she can really discuss matters with him and he saves her unnecessary trips by describing exactly what he has—or hasn't.

Boston Shopping a Joy

Shopping in Boston's department stores, however, is an unalloyed pleasure. Both wives enthused over being able to buy everything from combs to coats in "one store that is almost like a city." In Rio de Janeiro, they explained, there is a different shop for each item.

Mrs. Ferreira's hobby is ballet and at home she taught it twice a week in a school for small girls. Last winter she taught dancing, both ballet and modern, at a studio in Boston. Now she is teaching private lessons in Portuguese and Spanish, the latter being her native tongue as she is Argentinian by birth.

She and Mrs. Andrade are still hoping that when their husbands' course is over, they can go West before leaving this country, for, as she puts it, "You cannot make an idea of the United States just by Boston"—which, in itself, is a step toward understanding America.

By a Staff Photographer

Brazilian Naval Officers' Families

These two families of Brazilian naval officers who are studying at M. I. T. feel almost as much at home in Boston as in Rio de Janeiro. Left to right—Victoria Fontes-Ferreira; her mother, wife of Lieut. C. A. L. Fontes-Ferreira; Alfredo Carlos de Andrade, his mother, wife of Lieut. Ayres de Andrade, and his sister, Raquel.

If You Can You Can Eat Next Winter

Now is the time to can. Victory gardeners should can every ounce of their surplus crops if they expect to be eating vegetables and fruits next winter, warned Prof. William R. Cole, Massachusetts State Extensionist, at the close of the Boston Victory Garden Committee's two-week canning demonstration series in the Boston public schools.

Judging by the attendance at the demonstrations, many persons are apparently waiting until the end of the summer to do their canning, said Professor Cole, and that is a mistake.

"Those who do not have a garden should buy produce from the markets," he continued. "Can while you can. If you have no room or equipment, take every opportunity to visit the Boston canning centers and bring your produce along with you."

The Boston Victory Garden Committee, in co-operation with the Boston School Committee, is opening canning centers Monday, July 19, at 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. in 10 Boston schools. They will continue each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday as long as the demand for them warrants it.

Following is a list of Boston public schools where the canning centers will be conducted: Brighton, William Howard Taft; Dorchester, Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson; East Boston, Joseph H. Barnes; Hyde Park, William Barton Rogers; Jamaica Plain, the Mary E. Curley; Roslindale, Roslindale High School; Roxbury, George Putnam and James P. Timilty, and South Boston, the Patrick F. Gavin School.

The public will be able to can their own produce at these centers under the guidance of competent instructors.

10 New Englanders Are War Prisoners

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The War Department today made public the names of 336 United States soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by Japan, including 10 from New England.

The New Englanders, and their next of kin:

Connecticut

McHugh, Private First Class William F.—William F. McHugh, father, New Haven.
Smith, Private George L.—Mrs. Frances Smith, mother, Litchfield.

Maine

Roach, Private First Class James H., Jr.—Mrs. Mary C. Roach, mother, Portland.
Vannah, Private Hersey—Mrs. Laura B. McFarland, guardian, Eldrich Road, Wells.

Massachusetts

Eldredge, Private First Class William E.—Mrs. Mildred V. Eldredge, mother, Ware.
Lewis, Private First Class Kenneth L.—Mrs. Lena Lewis, mother, Taunton.
Moore, Private First Class John J.—Mrs. Katherine I. Philben, mother, Dorchester.
Peltier, Private Desire S.—Sinai J. Peltier, father, Springfield.

New Hampshire

Wells, Private First Class Wesley H.—Purtington G. Wells father Bradford.

Rhode Island

Stefanski, Private Walter—Mrs. Adela Stefanski, mother, Valley Falls.

Dean of Immigration Service Leaves His Post After 40 Years

William H. Nitz of Jamaica Plain, dean of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the district embracing Boston, Providence, New Bedford, Portland, Springfield, Hartford, and Gloucester, today completed active work and left on accrued annual leave pending retirement on Sept. 30, in his 40th year of continuous service.

A native of New Haven, Conn. Inspector Nitz came to Boston nearly 60 years ago. He entered the Immigration Service as a Chinese inspector July 18, 1904, at Buffalo, N. Y., served there and in Cleveland, Ohio, for about a year, and then was transferred to Boston as an Immigration Inspector, continuing in the same capacity to the present time.

At a recent ceremony in a Federal Building courtroom Henry Nicolls, District Director of Immigration and Naturalization for this district, paid tribute to Inspector Nitz—last of the "old line" employees that served the Port of Boston for years. He told the assembled employees of the Service that the most outstanding characteristic in the career of Inspector Nitz was his kindness to all with whom he came in contact—aliens, fellow employees, and the public. He presented to Mr. Nitz a fully equipped traveling case and a well-filled leather wallet.

When he first was assigned to the Boston Immigration Station—then located at the end of Long Wharf—he was under supervision of Col. George L. Billings who was Commissioner of Immigration at that time. Then he served under Commissioners Henry J. Skeffington, John P. Johnson, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast and Miss Mary H. Ward. Then a reorganization plan resulted in the work being supervised by District Directors and Inspector Nitz served with Samuel H. Howes, John F. Mulcahey and Henry Nicolls.

Prior to the first World War Inspector Nitz was assigned to general inspection of passengers entering the Port of Boston from Europe and other world ports. He was in the boarding division that went down the harbor to meet incoming liners, and aided in passing on the status of crew members, stowaways and passengers. This work entailed long hours, seven days a week, and facing all kinds of weather. He acted as interpreter on special cases qualifying in the German language. Besides acting as chairman of the Board of Special Inquiry at times, which ruled on the entry or deportation of many aliens, subject to approval of Washington, Inspector Nitz was Acting Chief Clerk of the Immigration Station in East Boston for some time in 1923 and as such was often Acting Commissioner.

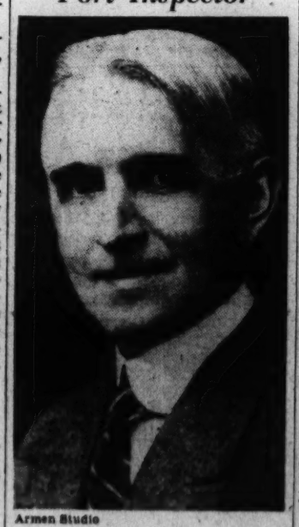
At the outbreak of the first World War, when many German seamen were detained at the Long Wharf Immigration Station, Inspector Nitz assisted Commissioner Skeffington in handling these men. He has in fact held practically every position of trust in the Service at Boston.

When on the Board of Special Inquiry, he applied the Golden Rule to the handling of his duties when he saw many of the aliens denied admission to the United States after they had "burned their bridges behind them" in Europe and were slated to be deported to their native country. Inspector Nitz was always reluctant to discus this phase of his career, but fellow workers found he lightened the burden of many an alien by giving them of his own clothing and money, as well as obtaining clothing from friends and from organizations for needy immigrants about to be deported.

Inspector Nitz was the first presiding officer during the organization of Local 25 of Federal Employees, which was formed at the Immigration Station on Long Wharf in 1918. He served as financial secretary and vice-president. He also organized the Boston District Branch of the Immigration-Naturalization Officers' Association of New York, holding the office of Boston District Vice-President for years.

Politics intrigued Inspector Nitz before entering Government service. He was secretary of the Ward 22 Republican Committee of Jamaica Plain from 1897 to 1900, and represented that Ward in the Boston Common Council from 1900 to 1901, inclusive.

Port Inspector



Armen Studio

William H. Nitz

Dean of Boston Immigration Inspectors who will retire today with accrued annual leave ends in his 40th year of continuous service for Uncle Sam.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P" and "Q" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

New point values now in effect.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid, will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Colt Gives Weekly Bonus

A 10 per cent weekly bonus for workers at the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., has been approved by the New England War Labor Board, it is announced at its headquarters in Boston. The bonus is designed to compensate employees for loss in their weekly "take-home" wages resulting from modification of the production schedule.

Bethel Issue: Right to Beef Of Own Steers

BETHEL, Conn., July 10 (AP)—The 132 amateur cattlemen of Bethel, whose right to raise and slaughter steers for home consumption is under attack by the Federal Food Distribution Administration, are making ready for a general meeting to discuss defense procedure.

"We haven't had a bit of beef here since rationing went into effect," said Alfred Holter, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, one of the 132 business and professional men who put steers to graze in their back yards in anticipation of future steak dinners.

"I believe these people have a perfect right to raise and slaughter their own steers," commented Guy W. Vaughan, President of Curtiss Wright Aircraft Company, himself a veteran Fairfield County cattleman.

While Joseph Brown, another of the amateur cattlemen announced plans for a defense parley, Mr. Holter, in an interview, replied to a statement said to have been made by John A. Burgess of the New York office of the FDA that:

"The Bethel proposition is an attempt to circumvent the rationing program and to disrupt the orderly distribution of food supplies."

Said Mr. Holter, "If there was 'orderly distribution' we wouldn't have to raise our own cattle."

The steers, averaging 650 pounds on the hoof, were brought here from Lancaster, Pa., by Harrison Hoyt, Jr., who said he expected another carload Monday to be sold to embryo cattle raisers.

Mr. Brown said he was "jolted" by Mr. Burgess' statement that a Federal regulation, effective July 1, prohibited the slaughter of livestock for personal use without a Government permit.

Mr. Burgess also pointed out, he said, that no permits would be issued to persons who had not slaughtered or butchered livestock in 1941—and that only farmers would be permitted to slaughter livestock for their own use, and then only in the amount of 300 pounds. The regulation described farmers as persons who obtain their principal income from agriculture, he said.

Mr. Brown said he knew of no regulation to prevent the slaughter of cattle, "especially when we are not going to sell it."

He said plans had been completed for the rental of a 300-stall community frozen food locker plant for storage of beef, poultry, and other meats, as well as garden products.

"We have been urged to aid the war effort by growing our own food," he said. "The more food we raise for ourselves the less will have to be sent here from other sections of the country."

N. E. Corporal Wins High Honor

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—To Corp. Morris E. Snyder, U. S. M. C., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Snyderof Norwalk, Conn., has come one of the nation's high honors for bravery in battle.

During one of the heaviest Japanese attacks on Guadalcanal, Corp. Snyder, assigned to a communication platoon, was separated from the rest of his command. With four other Marines, he set out for the front lines and engaged successfully in hand-to-hand combat with the enemy, until wounds put him out of action.

Accompanying the Silver Star Medal was the following citation from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, for the President:

"For gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving with the First Marine Raider Battalion against enemy Japanese forces on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, on the night of Sept. 13-14, 1942. Separated from his communication platoon when the positions of his battalion were under severe attack by the Japanese, Corporal Snyder, on his own initiative, proceeded with four of his comrades to the front lines and fiercely engaged the enemy in close combat. His great personal valor during this action, in which he was wounded, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Odd-Lot Shoes Without Coupons

Odd lots of shoes will be placed on sale—point free—by New England shoe dealers during the two-week period of July 19 through July 31, according to an announcement last night from the Office of Price Administration.

The amendment to the shoe-rationing order was for the purpose of permitting dealers to clear out broken sizes, odds and ends, and problem types that normally accumulate. Dealers will be required to use the words "OPA Odd-Lot Release" in any notice or advertisement featuring the ration-free sale of these shoes.

Dealers may determine for themselves what shoes they wish to include in such sales, but must sell them at OPA-specified markdowns.

Law Group to Meet

William M. Prendible, Clerk of the Superior Criminal Court for Suffolk County, will be the principal speaker at the sixth annual meeting and dinner of the Rogers Association of Masters of Laws of Northeastern University this evening. The meeting will be held in the Colonial Dining Room, 41 Charles Street.

Presentation of Master's Keys to 10 persons who received their Master's degree on June 13 will be a high light of the evening.

SOCS Unique in Job-Finding For Volunteer Young People

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

And now it's the SOCS!

It's the Student Organization for Civilian Service, a part of the Volunteer Office of the Providence, R. I., Civilian Defense Council.

The SOCS grew out of a need for volunteers for many jobs to be done, some of which could be done best by young people, and out of the desire of many young people to help.

A short time ago a group of adults representing different youth agencies were called together to see whether the idea of using young people was practical. They had been investigating for jobs so as to have something to present to boys and girls when they met with them.

The purpose of the SOCS is to find volunteer jobs for young people, and to find the right kind of volunteer to fill them.

The SOCS Council has a very simple organization. It is made up of one adult and one youth from each of many organizations such as the Boys' Club, Boy and Girl Scouts, C. Y. O., Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and the public, private and parochial schools.

In addition to the Chairman, Edward Winsor of the Volunteer Office, and Miss Ruth H. Jennings, who assists him, there are three committees: A job-finding committee to find volunteer jobs; a recruiting committee made up of youth from the various clubs and an adult who will help them in each organization, and a publicity committee of young people, with an adviser. The Council includes 37 young people and 18 adults.

Some of the jobs already discovered by the job-finding committee are: All kinds of clerical help, such as filing, typing, cataloguing, mimeographing; messenger service; acting as leader for community clubs of younger boys, using athletic skills, craft skills, and scouting skills, acting as receptionist, pianist, or playground assistant; collecting phonograph records to be sent to soldiers by the War Service Committee; sewing; making cookies and sandwiches for the United Service Organizations.

Fighting 'Black Market'

Delivering an attack on the "black market," Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, War Economy Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has urged Civilian Defense executives to ask for observance of the following rules:

1. If you are a farmer, refuse to sell your livestock to any would-be purchaser who offers to pay you more than the normal and legitimate price.
2. If you are a housewife, make sure of ceiling prices before you buy. Refuse to pay one cent more than the ceiling prices.
3. Be sure you note the official Government stamp found on legitimate and properly inspected meat.

Reward for Farmers

New Hampshire farmers whose 1943 food production is outstanding will receive "A" awards from the New Hampshire State Grange, according to William J. Neal, Grange Master and Chairman of the New Hampshire State Defense Council's Advisory Committee on Agriculture.

Rules governing the awards were worked out by the Grange in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture War Board and in consultation with the State Department of Agriculture.

The New Hampshire Grange will bear the expense of providing several thousand of the "A" pennants.

The pennant will be given to any farm in New Hampshire meeting one of these three specifications:

1. Increasing the farm production of vital war products in 1943 over 1942.
2. Making outstanding production of food denpite a loss of family help to the armed forces.
3. Making outstanding production in the face of unusual handicaps.

Mounted Wardens

The Eastern gasoline shortage has no fears for two Warwick, R. I., air raid wardens when it comes to Civilian Defense participation.

They perform their duties on horseback.

Charged with alerting a large section of the Gaspee Point area of Warwick during an air raid or blackout, real or practice, Joseph Grandchamp, Jr., and Rudolph Lozoena do so to the echo of hoof-beats.

The hard-packed sand skirting Narragansett Bay is the Warwick section acts as a perfect track for the two horses, Mr. Grandchamp's "Betty Ann" and Mr. Lozoena's "Prancer" as they race on their way to spread the alarm.

Chief Air Raid Warden Forrest R. Sprague of Warwick believes that his two assistants are the only mounted wardens in Rhode Island.

Stamford Packer To Extend Meat Retail Business

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 10 (AP)—A Stamford meat packer, who surprised New York yesterday by offering 15,000 pounds of meat for sale at the Municipal Market, announced plans last night for the operation of another such outlet and asserted "Government regulations have forced me into the retail business."

Ralph Sosnowitz, President of Sosnowitz & Lottstein, an independent packing firm, said another retail outlet would be opened in New York next week.

The firm has been operating a retail meat store in Bridgeport since Wednesday with "fine results," Mr. Sosnowitz said, handling an average of 15,000 to 20,000 pounds per week. The firm operates a slaughter house in Newark.

While in New York the OPA objected to the packing firm's action in operating a retail outlet, a spokesman for the Connecticut OPA office said he knew of no ruling preventing this practice here.

Alumnus in Harvard Post

Stanley Salmen, Harvard class of 1936, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Harvard Corporation, Harvard University announced today. Mr. Salmen has been a member of the administrative staff of the College since 1938. He will be assistant to A. Calvert Smith who succeeded Jerome D. Greene as Secretary to the Corporation on July 1.

Hospitalizing System Urged For Alcoholics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 10—A system of hospitals in which the chronic alcoholic could receive adequate treatment was recommended by Dr. Lawrence Kolb, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, at the Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University here last night.

The problem of alcoholism is largely centered around the chronic alcoholic who is not well understood and who is treated as a sinner rather than as a sick man, Dr. Kolb told the 85 community leaders assembled as students in this first school of its kind in America.

"It is becoming more and more appreciated that people are not drunkards because they are vicious, but because they are weak, and that the cure of this problem is primarily medical," he said.

"Drunkenness of itself, not associated with actual disturbing social actions, should not be a cause for arrest.

"The alcoholic needs more attention from physicians and less from the police."

As a preventive measure the Assistant Surgeon General advised that the public conscience against excessive drinking be built up by educational and other measures.

He also recommended extensive research into all phases of alcoholism, so that more effective measures of prevention and treatment might be applied.

He emphasized that the problem of alcoholism should be given greater attention by physicians and health officers than in the past.

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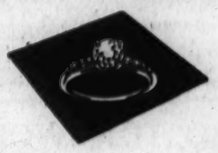
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Allied Invasion of Italy Meets Stiff Axis Resistance

Continued from Page 1

fense forces" at Taormina in a mighty preinvasion blow yesterday.

In unusual description of bomb havoc, the bulletin from the United States Ninth Air Force declared that the target area in Taormina on the east coast of Sicily was "reduced to rubble and left in smoke and flame."

The first invasion news came in a special communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Headquarters in North Africa. It read as follows:

"Anglo - American - Canadian forces, under command of General Eisenhower, began landing operations in Sicily early this morning (July 10, North African time). Landings were preceded by an air attack. Naval forces escorted the assault forces and bombarded the coast defenses during the assault."

The action followed hard on six days of almost constant pounding by Allied air might over the island.

The invasion, launched across the 90-mile-wide Sicilian Strait, came just eight months after the Allied forces first landed in North Africa and two months after they had crushed resistance by a quarter million Axis troops in Tunisia.

Shortly after General Eisenhower's communiqué was released a similar announcement came from the War Department in Washington.

General Eisenhower broadcast an announcement to the people of France telling them the invasion of the island off the toe of the Italian boot was "the first stage in the liberation of the European Continent."

Eisenhower Sends Message to French

The translation of this broadcast from North Africa, supplied by the War Department, follows,

"Announcement to Frenchmen of France:

"Anglo - American - Canadian armed forces have today launched an offensive against Sicily. It is the first stage in the liberation of the European continent. There will be others.

"I call on the French people to remain calm, not to allow themselves to be deceived by the false rumors which the enemy might circulate. The Allied Radio will keep you informed on military developments. I count on your sang-froid and on your sense of discipline. Do not be rash, for the enemy is watching. Keep on listening and never heed rumors. Verify carefully the news you receive.

"By remaining calm and by not exposing yourselves to reprisals through premature action, you will be helping us effectively. When the hour of action strikes, we will let you know. Till then, help us by following our instructions. That is to say: keep calm, conserve your strength. We repeat: when the hour of action strikes, we will let you know."

There was no immediate official report of the progress of the fighting or where it centered.

A Reuters correspondent, however, cabled from North Africa to London that "the first line of Allied troops are this morning locked in combat with the enemy after clambering over mines and barbed wire fences to attack pillboxes and machinegun nests."

The lightning-quick landings were begun in good weather in full moonlight.

The troop ships and their escorting naval vessels defied mine fields and strongly placed enemy shore guns to reach the objective.

Sicily, only 260 airline miles from Rome, is believed to be the most heavily defended part of Italy.

Although it may prove a tough nut to crack, General Eisenhower had powerful land, air, and sea forces—steadily increased since the American-British landings in French Africa last year—to sustain his offensive.

Some of the newest weapons in the Allied arsenal are believed receiving their first battle test.

Allied air power, which forced Italian Pantelleria into submission just a month ago tomorrow, paved the way for the landings by "saturation bombing" of Sicilian targets.

Italians Employ 'Scorched Earth'

The Italians, expecting the invasion for weeks, already had inaugurated a scorched-earth program in Sicily by destroying harbor installations at Trapani, long the main base for the Italian Fleet and nearest important Sicilian port to Africa.

The triangular-shaped island offered few accessible beaches to the invaders except along the 180-mile southwest side, where the shore spreads back some distance before the first hills appear. High cliffs protect most of the northern and eastern shores.

Military circles in Berlin presented initial details of the Allied invasion of Sicily to the German people in a broadcast which said the operation was launched with "considerable forces" and that it began with "the support of strong naval and air force formations."

By now Allied forces have landed in the southeastern part of Sicily, said the broadcast. It added that fighting was proceeding but said it could not be stated whether attempts to land at other points on the island had been made.

"The invasion forces were immediately engaged in heavy fighting which proved extraordinarily costly for them," one Berlin broadcast said, quoting a dispatch of the International Information Bureau, German propaganda agency. "The parachutists were encircled and rendered harmless.

"Coastal batteries and Axis bombers sank a number of landing transports manned with troops and laden with material. Thirty-three enemy aircraft so far have been brought down in aerial combats. Enemy parachutists who bailed out during the dawn were wiped out."

The German High Command itself in its communiqué, said merely: "On the night of July 9, the enemy, with the support of strong naval and air forces, began an attack on Sicily. The enemy immediately encountered strong defenses on the ground and in the air. Fighting is still progressing."

Balkan Tinderbox In Explosive Stage

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, July 9. Delayed.

Reports pieced together in this neutral Capital indicated today a strong possibility that this week end may see a new flare-up of activity in the Balkans.

That the Germans fear the approaching storm is indicated by well-substantiated reports that most of the Balkan countries and key islands of the Aegean Sea have been reinforced during the past couple of weeks.

A dependable military source who cannot be identified reported that the Allied air offensive had halted completely supply shipping by daylight for island garrisons in the Aegean.

United States Army Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing

Incident in Allied North African Campaign

French army officers and men are being instructed in the operation of various types of U. S. Army weapons and equipment. When they are sufficiently trained they are supplied with American matériel to continue their hard-hitting assaults in the African theater. American soldier-instructors report the French are eager and grateful students, quick to comprehend the intricacies of the foreign arms. French officers and men give rapt attention as an American corporal shows them how to dismantle and reassemble a .50 calibre machine gun.

Russia:

Germans Striving To Widen Wedge

German and Russian troops remained locked in a series of bitter battles on the Belgorod front as attacking Nazi forces fought to expand the slim wedge they had driven into the Red Army lines two days ago.

Dispatches to Moscow from the front said that in the past 24 hours some positions in the sector at the foot of the 200-mile Belgorod-Kursk-Orel bulge had changed hands several times in the course of heavy fighting. In some sectors, the Russians said separate Red Army detachments were forced to withdraw, only to launch vigorous counterattacks on the arrival of fresh reserves.

The attacking Germans were paying for their latest effort with the same reckless expenditure of armored strength and manpower as in past major offensives, the Russians said.

Stationary tanks dug into the Russian plains and camouflaged into perfect ambush were reported to have knocked out 40 German tanks, including 18 of the new 60-ton Tigers, in one sector as General Field Marshal Günther von Kluge pushed his all-out assault into its sixth day.

The Red Army reversed usual battle tactics to smash back the latest German attacks, converting its armored divisions into rock-like strong points and hitching its artillery to mobile conveyors so it could be speeded from point to point when the German columns threatened, Soviet dispatches said.

The Russian "fire bag" technique—nothing more than an ambush which has trapped advancing Nazi tank columns—was said to have been extremely successful on the defense. At one point an ambush was created to head off a German flanking movement, and 20 Nazi tanks were set on fire in the first few minutes after they plunged into the bag.

The Russians said that everywhere along the front the battle was continuing on a large scale. They said the Germans had been rebuffed as firmly as on the first day, but declared the Nazis were pressing the attacks with "crazy stubbornness." The Russian defense was said to be characterized by "high activity and maneuverability."

South Pacific:

Munda Subjected To Heavy Bombing

The more than 70 tons of bombs concentrated on bivouacs and supply dumps in the Munda defense area on New Georgia Island July 9 were said by a spokesman at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia to constitute the heaviest air blow yet to fall on that much-bombed air base.

Wave on wave of the bombers swept over jungle positions of the enemy before Munda, exploding all types of bombs without encountering opposition from a single Japanese plane. Wildcat fighters were around just in case. The Japanese fired antiaircraft batteries but positions of some of these were silenced both by bombers and Rendova's artillerymen.

Prior to the daylight air raid, United States destroyers moved into treacherous waters just off Munda before dawn and poured accurate shells on the target area. It was the same type of bombardment used in the predawn of July 5 by American warships in the Kula Gulf to neutralize Munda's supply port of Bairoko Anchorage.

Bairoko was attacked July 9 by some of the swarms of dive bombers.

A dispatch from an Associated Press war correspondent with the United States occupation force on New Georgia, dated July 6, said that on the day before Marines and Army units took Bairoko Harbor. The July 9 reported air attack indicated the correspondent may have been referring to landings made July 5 at Rice Anchorage which is only four miles from Bairoko.

The Japanese, who have expended nearly 200 planes trying to check the Solomons offensive, sent 45 Zeros over Rendova but they were dispersed by American fighter planes. Four Zeros were shot down, one American fighter was reported missing.

In the developing fight on Northeast New Guinea for the Japanese air base of Salamaua, Mitchell bombers attacked enemy positions only five miles below there on Bobdubi Ridge and also struck above Salamaua.

Three Japanese dive bombers "ineffectively attacked"—to quote the communiqué—Nassau Bay, 12 miles down the coast from Salamaua, where Americans landed June 30.

Continent:

Heavy Allied Raids Strike Nazi Bases

British heavy bombers made "a very heavy attack" on the Ruhr during the night, it was announced officially, and swarms of Allied fighters and bombers followed this up with daylight assaults on European targets.

A British Air Ministry communiqué said Gelsenkirchen, 27 miles west of Dortmund on the Duisburg-Hamm railway, was among the targets hit.

Ten of the big RAF bombers were listed as missing.

Among the great forces of daylight raiders heading across the Channel were many heavy United States bombers and fighters.

Several hundred planes passed over one district alone, and observers declared the formations may constitute one of the greatest daylight attacking forces from Britain.

Thus, the combined British and American aerial might concentrated in Britain kept up an air offensive that helps provide proof of the ring of powerful armament the Allies are forging around Europe—a ring that landing forces bent inward against the shores of Sicily.

Gelsenkirchen has been hit 44 times previously, last on June 25. The town is an oil-refinery center, and also has iron furnaces, and tin, steel, and boiler works. Three coal mines are located in the neighborhood.

The RAF attack was the second major air assault on Germany in as many nights, more than 1,000 tons of bombs being cascaded on the Rhineland city of Cologne the previous night.

An enemy bomber dropped a load of explosives on a theater in a British southeast coastal town on July 9 while an audience of children was watching a cowboy movie. There were 12 known fatalities.

Two enemy raiders also reached the Greater London area. Of the attacking forces, two were shot down.

Sicily Invasion Hailed by Russians

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 10

The Russian people joyously welcomed news of the Allied landing on Sicily today.

Even before the newspapers had time to comment editorially, the people entered into excited discussions, calling the new offensive "a fine gift" for the Red Army, now striving to block the summer offensive of the Nazis.

"It is not the second front, of course," they were saying. "But it is another important blow to the Axis."

China:

Haiphong Bombed By U. S. Liberators

A delayed dispatch from China said four waves of American Liberators, largest display of strength by China-based heavy bombers to date, rained tons of high explosives on July 8 on Haiphong, important Japanese-held seaport on the Gulf of Tongkin, sinking an 8,000-ton freighter and probably a smaller vessel, obliterating a large section of the dock area along the Red River, and scoring many direct hits on a cement factory.

It was the first heavy bomber raid of the war on Haiphong and the first raid staged by Liberators in a month. Bad weather has been keeping the Liberators on the ground, but July 8 was perfect for bombing. The Liberators took their time and did the job up brown, spending half an hour over Haiphong.

Despite the importance of Haiphong, the Japanese sent up no Zeros, evidence that the Zeros possibly have been withdrawn to the Southwest Pacific.

U-Boat War:

Allies to Make Monthly Report

A joint statement issued by the British and American Governments disclosed that a new procedure would be followed henceforth in the handling of the news of U-boat sinkings. Under this plan an approved statement will be issued on the U-boat war by the two Governments on the tenth of each month.

The statement said in part:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain have been concerned at the number of statements which are being made from time to time by public persons in the press on both sides of the Atlantic about the anti-U-boat war and methods and devices employed in it.

"The enemy, by piecing together portions of these statements, may glean more information than is desirable about these affairs. It has, therefore, been decided that a monthly statement approved by the President and the Prime Minister shall be issued on the tenth of every month and that, apart from specially authorized announcements or statements by the President or Prime Minister or duly censored accounts of particular incidents and actions, this monthly statement will be the only one to be made on behalf of the British and American Governments."

Simultaneously, in the war's most optimistic report on the battle against U-boats, the British and American Governments jointly announced that Allied ship losses in June were the lowest in 19 months and U-boats so scarce on convoy routes that the hunt for them was turned to Axis home waters.

"Sinkings of Axis submarines were substantial and satisfactory," it was added.

Allied Radio to Frenchmen Warns Against Action Yet

Continued from Page 1

and Italy were hampered by the American Fortresses by day and British Wellington bombers by night.

In the war of progressive encirclement which the Allies have been waging against the Axis since the beginning of the North African campaign, Sicily has been used by the enemy as its forward base for harassing Allied shipping lines and advanced Allied battle positions. Now it is in the process of transformation from an enemy striking position into a steppingstone for Allied troops on their way to establish a secondary front on the Continent.

Sicily is an extremely valuable military asset to whoever holds it on account of its geographical position and the airfields and seaports that permit exploitation of this position.

In all other respects it is a liability owing to its limited resources, poor industrial development, and dependence on communications with the mainland.

It has been one of the most important military strongholds of the Axis, and Allied acquisition of it promises completely to alter the strategic setup of this region and greatly change the over-all picture of the war.

The factor the Allies have overcome is the island's close proximity to many large Axis bomber and fighter bases on the Italian mainland.

Sicily is an island that can be captured or at least neutralized without deep penetration into the interior of 9,926 square miles within a rough triangle 200 miles long on the north coast and 120 miles on on the east, and 180 miles on the southwest.

Britain Scores New Victory In 'Battle of the North Sea'

By Lieut. John Allan May, RNVR

Former Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and now commanding officer of a motor gunboat

LONDON, July 10—British naval and air forces have gained a considerable victory in the "Battle of the North Sea."

From being one of the most dangerous areas for Allied shipping, the North Sea now has become one of the safest. The enemy's position is completely reversed. These waters, named on his charts as "the German Ocean," hold greater danger for him than ever before.

Light coastal forces of the Royal Navy have been hammering at German sea lanes by night, while Royal Air Force bombers have smashed at them by day. For example, in the months of March and April, the Navy and RAF between them damaged more than 50 enemy ships in the North Sea. Of these, 21 either were seen to sink or were hit by one or more torpedoes, and 22 were listed as "heavily damaged." About one third were supply ships and the rest were escort ships and E-boats. These figures do not include the score of enemy ships sunk or damaged in the English Channel.

Germany used to attack British North Sea coastal convoys continually by airplane and E-boat. Airplane attacks fell away in intensity, but E-boats have carried on the fight. In the past six months, despite determined and hard-pressed attacks, E-boats have been almost entirely unsuccessful, and Allied shipping in that area has notched a new low for sinkings so far in 1943.

At the same time, E-boats have taken a severe mauling. Destroyers, motor gunboats, naval aircraft, and RAF fighters have taken a heavy toll of the attackers.

Their actions have ranged from Norway to Belgium. Yet the ratio of losses between German E-boats and British motor torpedo boats is not less than, and is probably more than, six to one in Britain's favor.

To those of us who have sailed in the North Sea over a long period, the change in the picture is extreme. It has not come suddenly. It has been the work of months—months of anxiety, months of planning, months of practice, months of gradually widening success.

The bulge from the Thames to the Wash once was known to all seamen as "E-boat alley." There is no denying we were somewhat concerned then. In the old days, E-boats sometimes tied up to our buoys to wait for convoys and sometimes out of high spirits defaced buoys. They are not so high-spirited now.

E-boats always have had one big advantage. Their target—British convoys—is always a large one. They may have as much as seven miles of target. Their own convoys are small and relatively more closely protected. It would need over 100 warships to protect a large British convoy as closely, relatively, as a German coastal convoy.

That is the measure of the victory in the "Battle of North Sea." It was also one reason why it has been a tough assignment to destroyers and gunboats to protect convoys completely. Yet this year, with adoption of new tactics and through growing power, they have been more than a match for E-boats.

For example, on the night of March 28-29, a large pack of E-boats attempted to intercept a convoy. They never reached it. It was on that night that Lieut. D. G. Bradford, commanding two motor gunboats, intercepted and attacked five E-boats.

In a first engagement, the fifth fled, the fourth was heavily damaged, the second blew up and sank, the leader was rammed and sunk. Later, the three that escaped destruction were attacked again and mauled. Meanwhile, destroyers found further enemy units and inflicted heavy damage on them, causing them to flee—without doing any damage whatsoever.

That night has been paralleled again and again. On April 17, naval aircraft was first mentioned as joining the fight. That night destroyers, gunboats, and aircraft all intercepted E-boats and scored successes in the darkness, and once again E-boats failed to damage the convoy.

All this time British torpedo boats and gunboats had been meeting with growing success on the other side of the sea. In March, they torpedoed or sank by gunfire 10 enemy ships and damaged as many others.

The RAF also has been attacking. In the morning of June 22, Beaufighters ran up a record in five minutes. In that time, with torpedoes and gunfire, they sank five enemy ships off Holland.

The complete reversal being suffered by Germany in the North Sea battle must be harder to bear now than ever, for with the bombing of inland communications on the Continent, sea lanes are becoming of vital importance to the European economy.

Maisky Trip to Moscow Sets Stage for Beneficial Parleys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 10—Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky has gone to Moscow for consultations with Premier Joseph Stalin at a moment when important matters affecting these principal Allies are awaiting decision.

Such a visit has long been due, since Mr. Maisky has not been in Russia since December, 1941, when he was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and there now are a number of important questions concerning which direct consultations with the Soviet Government should be beneficial, if not essential.

Relations between Russia and the Poles will have prominent place in these talks—not so much the direct Polish issue over a successor to the late Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski about which the Soviets are taking the line that such a person should not be anti-Russian, but regarding the wider problem of the position in central and East Europe.

As already has been made known, Dr. Edward Beneš has planned an early visit to Moscow, when such problems certainly will be on the agenda. Mr. Maisky now will be able to obtain the latest Kremlin views on Russo-Czech relations and particularly regarding the next steps in closer collaboration for reconstruction of Central and Eastern Europe.

At the moment, though very friendly relations exist between Moscow and the Czechoslovak Government in London, and the Kremlin is believed to have promised to guarantee pre-Munich frontiers to Czechoslovakia, there is no written agreement on the matter. It is felt that the time now has come for further steps toward consolidation based upon the integrity of Czechoslovak sovereignty.

The Polish Government in exile in London is experiencing difficulties in finding a successor to General Sikorski as Commander in Chief of the Polish Army. Acting Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk is reported to have handed in his resignation to President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz because of differences on this issue.

The British Goverment has been participating in conversations regarding it. President Mikolajczyk had a long discussion with Prime Minister Winston Churchill on July 8 and Mr. Eden is meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Count Edward Raczynski.

The British viewpoint, it is understood, is that the Polish foreign policy followed by General Sikorski should be continued, especially the seeking of an understanding with Russia.

The problem is that there are few outstanding Poles here who are likely to enjoy the confidence of their kinsmen and yet be strong enough to maintain a stable government.

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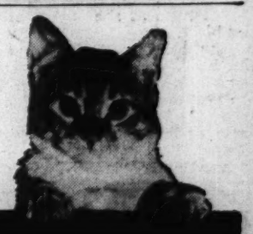

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Tide of Strikes Hits Italy As Labor Unrest Grows

By Paul Cremona
Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in London

LONDON, July 10—An outbreak of serious strikes in Northern Italy recently was admitted by Premier Mussolini in his speech to the Directorate of the Fascist Party on June 24, which was made public for the first time by the Rome radio on July 5.

In Fascist Italy, no strikes had occurred for 17 years— since the law promulgated in April, 1926, deprived Italian workers of the right to strike.

First evidence of a well-organized underground activity was provided by the strike in Turin. This began as a protest for delay in payment of an evacuation bonus and developed into a full strike involving about 40 factories and between 40,000 and 50,000 workers. This was in spite of the fact that Turin, as Italy's most important center of war production, is subjected to strict political and military supervision.

It is particularly significant that the Italian workers struck from purely economic motives and not from theoretical and abstract ideals. It is equally significant that many of the employers showed solidarity with the workers.

The Italian strikes, therefore, are not a sign of class struggle, but rather proof of the growing dissatisfaction of the workers with Fascism, which always has posed as their protector.

The strike in Turin, which lasted for about a week was followed by similar outbreaks on a smaller scale in the Milan area, in Trieste, and in the Istria region.

Chronology of Strike

Here is a chronology of the Turin strike, as given in a supplement of Italian Liberia, a clandestine newspaper published in Italy and describing the activities of the Action Party founded inside Italy in January of this year.

The strike arose out of a promise by the Ministry of Corporations in January, 1943, of an extra month's wages (pay for 192 working hours) to employees of firms in the bombed areas. This concession, however, was limited to heads of families able to give proof of having evacuated their homes. Payment was constantly deferred, and on March 6, 1943, managers of the Fiat Works in Turin announced that advances of pay which workers already had received would be debited against it.

On the same day, March 6, workers of Fiat Mirafiori staged a protest in the canteen. They demanded that evacuation indemnity should be paid to all workers without distinction.

Other Stoppages

On March 8, in the spare-parts section of Fiat Mirafiori, workers stopped work for a short time as the 10 o'clock siren sounded. The same thing happened in the precision-instruments and railway-material sections and in the heavy-motors and aero-engine branches. Disturbances were greater in the railway section, owing to some "unfortunate remarks" by Consul Lubiana, Commander of "Eighteenth November" Black Shirt Legion.

On March 10, disturbances continued in about 40 factories.

On March 12, at 1 p. m., workers of Fiat Mirafiors entered the canteen and after lunch refused to leave. Then the strike proper began. Work was suspended for the entire afternoon.

On March 13, disturbances reached a peak. At 9:30 a. m. the management actually had all sections cleared of workers. The following leafleet was widely distributed among workers:

"Men and workers of Turin. We only needed to stop work to obtain promise of payment of 192 working hours and a cost-of-living bonus. As soon as we restarted work, those promises were broken. We demand payment of the 192 working hours. We have had enough of flattery, deception, poverty, and war. On March 15, all we workers are determined to stop work in all factories until we have obtained:

"1. Payment of 192 working hours to all men and women workers;

"2. A cost-of-living bonus;

"3. An increase of the basic ration of bread, meat, and fats;

"4. Liberation of our comrades who are under arrest and removal of the metropolitan police from the workshops;

"5. The right to have and elect our real representatives.

"Men and women workers: Right, might, and numbers are on our side. If we are determined and united, we will win. Long live peace and liberty. [Signed] The Workers Committee."

Rome ordered the local authorities to stand fast. Then the Fiat management issued an invitation to the workers to continue their work in a disciplined manner, threatening severe personal punishment for any indiscipline. A few hours later, however, faced with the attitude of the workers, which became ever more threatening, an additional statement was issued.

It read: "As a provisional measure, a first installment of 300 lire will be paid at the end of the week to all workers in those sections who remain regularly at work." The intention was to enable work to be restarted the following week.

On March 15 and 16, disturbances were on the increase.

The Turin strike is significant. It has shown that an active clandestine organization is in existence.

In meetings of Unione Industriale, some industrialists openly took sides with the workers, expressing themselves violently against the Fascist regime. An important point is the absolute failure of Fascist syndicates of workers.

The strike has shown these that syndicates do not enjoy the confidence of those they represent.

Finally, the Turin strike shows the Italian workers have begun to regain the consciousness of their rights after more than 20 years.

'Schoolhouse' Takes on Wings

Four-Engined Bomber Serves for Specialized Pilot Training

Bessie, a Boeing Flying Fortress, is the new schoolhouse for student pilots of the Second Army Air Force. Fitted out as an aerial classroom, this four-engined bomber has been placed in service for specialized pilot training, in co-operation with the Boeing Aircraft Company of Seattle, Wash. The training craft, believed to be the first of its kind in existence, is being used to bring to Army student pilots the latest engineering and operational data developed by Boeing flight research engineers.

Roosevelt Sees Sicily as Step to Free France

Continued from Page 1

military and naval forces in North Africa—gradually the opposition has cooled and the older regime is breaking down.

"We have seen what has happened or is happening at the present moment in Martinique and Guadeloupe."

This was a reference to the Vichy-controlled islands in the Antilles, now in the process of coming under control of the French Committee of Liberation.

The state dinner, which started quietly about 8:15 p. m., E. W. T., wound up with dramatic excitement after the President disclosed the attack on Sicily, and General Giraud, responding with a toast to the President's toast to France, which climaxed his comments, proposed the health of the President and the glory of the United States.

General Giraud referred to this country as the great nation through which peace and freedom will be restored in the world.

White House Secretary Stephan Early today reported the Chief Executive's remarks at the dinner and told in general terms of General Giraud's reply.

Mr. Early related that the dinner ran quietly until about 9 o'clock, when the President received word that the actual landings had been made on Sicily. All persons in the dining room were officials in some capacity or other. All but two of them were military or naval officers.

General Giraud sat on the President's right and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, sat on his left.

Across from Mr. Roosevelt were a lineup of notables including Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet.

Kept News for an Hour

For almost an hour, Mr. Roosevelt kept his exciting news to himself—at least he made no open announcement of it. Then at the conclusion of the meal, shortly before 10 o'clock, the President prepared to propose a toast and this gave him the opportunity to announce the invasion and discuss the present situation in Europe.

"I have just had word of the first attack against the soft underbelly of Europe," was his terse, exciting first remark.

He then asked those present not to say anything about the news until midnight.

This restriction was necessitated because of arrangements already made for a joint disclosure in North Africa, Washington, and London by the military authorities.

The President then told what he knew of the landings and continued:

"The operations have begun. We won't get definite news until later, but the news will be coming in from now on."

Fact of Planning

The Chief Executive added:

"This is a good illustration of the fact of planning, not the desire for planning, but the fact of planning.

"With the commencing of the expedition in North Africa, with complete co-operation between the British and Ourselves, that was followed by complete co-operation with the French in North Africa. The result, after landing, was the battle of Tunis. That was not all planning. That was co-operation, and from that time on we have been working in complete harmony.

"There are a great many objectives. Of course, the major objective is the elimination of Germany. That goes without saying. As a result of the step which is in progress at this moment, we hope it is the beginning of the end.

"Last autumn, the Prime Minister of England called it the 'end o fthe beginning.' I think you can almost say that this action tonight is the beginning of the end.

France Not Forgotten

"We are going to be ashore in a naval sense—air sense—military. Once there, we have the opportunity of going in different directions and I want to tell General Giraud that we have not forgotten that France is one of the directions.

"One of our prime aims, of course, is the restoration of the people of France and the sovereignty of France. Even if a move is not directed at this moment to France itself, General Giraud can rest assured that the ultimate objective—we will do it and in the best way—is to liberate the people of France. Not merely those in the Southern part of France, but the people in Northern France—Paris—and in this whole operation, I should say rightly that in the enormous planning, we have had the complete co-operation of French military and naval forces in North Africa—gradually the opposition has cooled and the older regime is breaking down. We have seen what has happened or is happening at the present moment in Martinique and Guadeloupe. That is a very major point toward the big objective.

Goes Long Way

"We haven't won the war yet, but one of the happy things is that with the help of General Giraud we have a unified military situation that goes a long way.

"We want to help rearm those French forces [Mr. Early explained that the President referred to the forces in North Africa] and to build up the French strength so that when the time comes from a military point of view when we get into France and throw the Germans out, there will be a French Army and French ships working with the British and ourselves.

"It is a very great smybol that General Giraud is here tonight; that he has come over to talk to us about his military problems, to help toward the same objective that all the United Nations have—the freedom of France and with it the unity of France."

Spoke Extemporaneously

The President spoke extemporaneously. Mr. Early said that the quotations which he gave were on the basis of notes and did not represent the President's complete remarks.

Direct quotations on General Giraud's reply were not given out, but Mr. Early summarized it in this manner:

The General first thanked the President for support of France, and expressed his deep gratitude for the fact that through America's assistance rearmed soldiers of France would have their share in the liberation of their country.

The French leader then lifted his glass, gave his fellow diners the health of the President and the glory of the United States, and described this country movingly as the great nation through which peace and freedom would be restored.

cationing at a dude ranch.

Steps in Allied Drive; North Africa, Now Sicily

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Ret.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Allied attack on Sicily follows as a logical consequence of the successful North African campaign. There is excellent reason for the reduction of Sicily which has proved an embarrassing aerial bridgehead for Axis attacks upon Allied convoys in the Mediterranean and the supply lines, not only to North Africa, but to the Middle East.

But it should not be too quickly assumed that a logical consequence of the invasion of Sicily is the invasion of Italy.

From a purely military point of view Italy is not necessarily the place from which to launch a second front in Europe.

Italy no longer can be considered to play an important role in the Axis combination except to provide a certain amount of questionable military strength which the Nazis probably have relegated to performing guard duty thereby releasing German divisions for active service elsewhere.

There can be no doubt but that Hitler long since came to the conclusion that Mussolini and his vaunted military strength are a detriment rather than an asset, and except for the psychological effect on the Nazis and their satellite peoples he would actually be relieved if Italy folds up. Italian manpower now employed in German industries and mines would simply be retained at their present work.

Germany can manage to get along without Italy, but the reverse does not hold true. Under present conditions Italy's supply of food, materials, and fuel is a matter which must be supervised by the Nazis. In addition Germany must divert troops, guns, and planes for the defense of its inept partner which did not enter this war until it thought that spoils would immediately be forthcoming.

There is no question but that the Allies can take Italy without undue difficulty. In all probability the Italians are tired of waging an unpopular war, and would offer only token resistance.

However, were the Allies to occupy Italy, how would they profit thereby? It has long been a military axiom that from the north Italy is easy to invade, and that the reverse is absolutely to the contrary. This contradistinction is due to the fact that the Alps, soaring to an average height of some 6,000 feet, form a barrier across the northern end of Italy, and invaders breaking through the few narrow passes in this range can debouch into numerous broad valleys, difficult to defend, whereas going the other way these valleys lead to bottlenecks which are easily defended.

Immediately the Allies occupy Italy they become responsible for feeding, clothing, and furnishing the Italians with fuel, and garrisoning the entire peninsula.

Food already is an Allied problem. Italy is a coal-burning country, and such fuel would have to come from England or the United States, neither of which countries has any coal to spare. During World War I Italian colliers were a common sight in Hampton Roads, but Italy probably has few ships available for this traffic, and the Allies have none to release.

Difficult to Garrison

Garrisons would absorb more men than the Allies can afford to spare at a time when an intense effort is being made to mobilize all available manpower both on and behind the firing line.

Consequently it appears that an invasion of Italy should not be accorded more than secondary consideration in Allied plans for establishing a second front.

Sicily, Sardinia, and possibly the toe of the Italian boot may also have to be invaded in order that United Nations' convoys can traverse the Strait of Sicily with reasonable safety.

Another seldom considered reason for Allied occupation of Sicily is that it would deprive Germany of a source of vital material. Two thirds of the sulphur used by the Germans comes from the vicinity of Mt. Etna, and unless the Nazis have stockpiled this essential for manufacturing sulphuric acid, they soon will experience a shortage as other sources of supply in Europe are meager.

Relief for Russia

Industrial Germany is the mainspring of Axis military power, and it is the consensus of military opinion that Nazi resistance cannot be broken until its source of supply ceases to function.

An intensive effort to accomplish this end by aerial bombardment has been under way for some months, but to date there has been no positive indication that a decisive result can be attained by this means; consequently preparations are being made to launch an offensive which will have the ultimate objective of carrying the war to Germany itself, and at the same time afford Russia's war-weary armies the relief they so richly deserve.

It would be much more logical to project the coming offensive in the Balkan area, or with the acquiescence of Turkey, through Turkey in Asia, the Dardanelles and across the Black Sea to the Ukraine and the Valley of the Danube.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Arrest of Son-in-Law Climaxes Slaying Of Baronet in Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, July 10 (AP)—Arrest of Sir Harry Oakes' son-in-law brought a startling climax today to the mystery which grew out of the passing of the wealthy British Baronet.

Alfred de Marigny, husband of Sir Harry's eldest daughter, was held on a formal charge of murder, although he flatly denied that it was he who fatally clubbed Sir Harry.

Miami officers called to Nassau by the Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, helped colonial police make the investigation which led to the accusation against the yacht racer and sportsman.

While her husband remained in custody, Mrs. Nancy Oakes de Marigny, whose marriage in May, 1942, incurred the displeasure of her father, ended a vacation in Vermont to join her mother, Lady Oakes, at the family's Bar Harbor, Maine, summer home.

Sir Harry made his great fortune by discovering the Lake Shore gold mine in Canada, the second largest in the world.

Wealth came to him, however, only after he had spent 15 years in a fruitless quest for gold which led him from the Yukon to the Philippines, to Australia, to New Zealand and to the Congo.

He became a British citizen in 1915. His baronetcy was established in 1939.

Yule Package Arrives After 25,000-Mile Trip

CAMP GRANT, Ill. (AP)—Army Capt. Joseph B. Pomerance of Augusta, Ga., has just received his 1942 Christmas package today.

Mailed by a friend in Augusta, it reached the Captain here after traveling some 25,000 miles by way of Hawaii, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, the Fiji Islands, and back to August for readdressing.

Helena's Guns Scored Before Ship Was Hit

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, July 10 (AP)—The 9,700-ton United States cruiser Helena just had turned her guns on a Japanese destroyer and watched it go up in a blinding flash in the Kula Gulf of the Central Solomons when "something hit her" but more than 600 aboard the Helena were saved from the oil-covered waters, war correspondents reported from the South Pacific.

[The Helena was the only American warship lost in the Navy battle fought in the predawn darkness July 6, earlier dispatches have reported, against the certain loss of nine Japanese cruisers and destroyers. The number of Helena survivors never has been stated. A cruiser of her type normally carries between 700 and 800 men.]

The story of the cruiser's destruction was related by Alan Jackson, an American newspaper photographer who was aboard her, was sent to Australia by Osmar White, Australian correspondent. Mr. White estimated the number of survivors rescued at 600.

Mr. Jackson's story follows:

"We were told early in the evening we were going to intercept the Tokyo Express [nickname first applied to Japanese ships supplying Guadalcanal forces and in this case ships above New Georgia Island presumably bringing aid to the menaced Munda air base] and to expect action at midnight.

"I went flying to the bridge. Approximately at 1:30 a. m. [July 6], targets were reported.

"We closed and the whole force opened a terrific salvo. After six minutes of continuous firing, two Jap cruisers disappeared.

"We saw a Jap destroyer standing in and fired a salvo at her which hit with a blinding flash. Then something hit us. The order to abandon ship was given. It was pitch dark and everything was covered with oil from the ship's vitals.

"I got my camera and went to the quarterdeck. The sailors were slashing rafts loose and jumping overboard and I went over the side. The water was thickly covered with oil.

"I paddled five minutes and reached a raft on which were 30 other men. There wasn't room for me so I clung on life-lines in the water.

"I looked back and saw the ship like a gray ghost against the gun flashes. She was sinking and seemed to be dragging us back. We paddled and rowed madly. . . .

"We cleared her and she settled quietly and disappeared.

"I heard fellows calling for help all around but there was little I could do. We sighted another raft and lashed both together. All the while, we felt the concussion of shells exploding in the water as the battle continued.

"Someone saw the outline of a ship and rafts started flashing lights all over the place. Then the officer called out "douse the lights, they may be Japs."

"We saw searchlights. We were afraid of going ashore on Kolombangara [island on the Kula Gulf above New Georgia] and paddled seawards. A destroyer's boat passed us, picked up an officer and said it would be back. The men started to shout 'hip, hip hooray.' They cheered in unison to attract attention. . . .

"A destroyer passed within 50 yards and we called 'are you coming back?' Some one replied 'take it easy, we will be back.'

"A half hour later, a destroyer came up and we climbed the rope to the deck. She immediately put on speed and started firing. At dawn, we ran into a Jap cruiser. I saw flames and smoke gushing from her. One hero was the whaleboatman who volunteered to stay back and pick up more survivors. We left him."

U. S. Is Financing Canadian Pipe Line

OTTAWA, July 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said in the House of Commons last night that under an agreement, the text of which cannot yet be disclosed for security reasons, the United States is bearing the cost of a pipe line from the Fort Norman, North West Territory, oil wells to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Canada was granting the right of way and obtaining sites required.

Already Canada had agreed to facilitate the entry into the Dominion of labor and equipment required for such projects.

Danish Defenses and Morale Give Nazis Anxious Moments

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 10—Germany in its anxious uncertainty as to where the Allied invasion may occur has recently been busily preparing Denmark's defenses as well as taking all possible measures against any anti-German activities on the part of the local population.

Concrete defenses have been built along the West Coast of Jutland, including land mines on beaches, and some of the chief roads have been closed. Preparations also have been made in Zealand, which the Germans appear not to exclude as a United Nations landing ground.

A reliable estimate states the Wehrmacht is now spending the equivalent of $650,000 daily on various defense measures while much attention is being paid to local police forces, especially in instructing them how to act in case of invasion.

Danish police are not only increasing rapidly in numbers but also changing from what once was described as "helpful and homely corps of servants of people" to a militarized organization which will run Denmark as state police.

Growth in Police

The police numbered 3,205 in 1939 but now total 8,021. Efforts are now devoted to supplying them with arms and since these cannot be purchased, it was recently stated, the only thing left is to commandeer them.

Dr. Werner Best, notorious Gestopo chief, appears uncertain of the Danish police in case of invasion and is therefore organizing the so-called Germanic Corps, in which Germans as well as Danes are included.

While all this is proceeding there is no evidence that the Germans are getting anywhere nearer to winning the Danes over to their viewpoint. Apart from trade matters it appears that the only important political issue recently raised was settled in a manner displeasing to the Germans.

They had demanded Danish officers join the Wehrmacht as volunteers—a step which would necessitate alterations in Danish military law. Premier Harald E. Scavenius attempted to carry through this proposal but it was overwhelmingly opposed. The only concession granted was that certain individual regiments might ask for volunteers. The result was that less than a dozen officers volunteered to join the Finnish Army and only five to join the Wehrmacht.

Ads for Workers

Judging from advertisements appearing in the Danish press offering good wages and working conditions for Danish workers of all kinds prepared to work in Germany, it is clear the Germans are not finding much success in these efforts.

Nor can the Germans be satisfied with the Danish volunteer force, "Frikorps Denmark," which is not now in active service but in barracks in Germany. Several of these men have been on leave in Denmark and not only have they caused serious disturbances in Copenhagen and other cities but many of them have taken opportunity to desert.

Sabotage continues against German barracks. Trains and hotels occupied by German troops have recently been destroyed by fire [examples are the military barracks at Odense and the Hotel Grenen at Skagen].

Meanwhile, Danish religious and intellectual circles continue their firm democratic attitude, refusing to be intimidated by Germany. The Lutheran Church of Denmark, for example, has declared it won't accept dictation or directives from a secular authority in matters of conscience.

Pastor's Refusal

The Church gave this attitude practical effect when it refused to refrain from referring to the Church struggle against the Germans in Norway. Another incident wherein religious duty combined with pro-Allied feeling was when a Danish pastor on the West Coast of Jutland, who had buried a British pilot under a tombstone carrying an inscription "fallen in battle also for Denmark," refused two demands from a high Wehrmacht officer to have the gravestone removed.

Nor is the Danish public prepared to abandon its belief in democracy. At a recent National Youth Congress, one speaker declared: "We have learned much during the present war. It has been proved that laws and regulations are not so important as expected when actually put to the test. It is the men who formulate those laws who are important."

The Danish Nazi Party is having more and more difficulties and inner quarrels—in fact, Dr. Best has written off this party as "dead loss." It isn't surprising, since the Party received less than 2 per cent of the total poll at a recent general election.

Clausen Scapegoat

Fritz Clausen, Party leader, is being made the scapegoat. He is reported short of funds [which means the Germans have refused him more funds] and consequently has had to shut down Party offices in Copenhagen and other towns. It is interesting to note also that Danish Nazis had no longer required to wear the swastika badge.

There are reports that Germany is following a new policy aimed at securing as much as possible from Denmark. Hitherto it has been considered that Denmark supplied mainly agricultural produce to Germany, but it is maintained that in recent months industrial products have been more important.

Regarding the question of Danish feeling on Nordic co-operation, a recent investigation carried out by one newspaper showed 57 per cent in favor, of whom half agreed that "Denmark should join some kind of Nordic union"; 13 per cent rejected the adea and the rest were non-committal. Thirty-seven per cent supported a proposal for some form of postwar mutual defense system for Nordic countries.

Indicative of conditions in Denmark is the fact that official press censors have issued an order there must be publication of capital sentences or discussion of meat-rationing in the press.

Further, one paper, Kritiske Ugerevue, dealing with economic issues, headed an article, "We Shall Not Get Inflation; We Have It Already." As a means of getting by with the article, the writer ended with the sentence, "if the dangerous consequences of inflation cannot be concealed then the rumor will be spread that it is the fault of the Germans and that they are ruining the country."

The Danes already know enough about German plunder to ignore this "cover."

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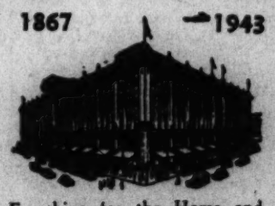
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The Home Forum

The Law of Unity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE IMPERATIVE need of the world today is to find an enduring foundation for unity. Human bases, such as vigorous leaders, language, race, and national necessity, not only have proved futile but have sown the seeds of strife.

Where, then, is hope to be anchored? Christ Jesus' prayer (John 17:21), **"That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us,"** removes the basis of unity among men from the world of shifting values, and places it in the permanent realm of spiritual law.

* * *

Of the spiritual law of oneness enunciated and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 469-470): **"With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science."**

The brotherhood of man is anchored in God's fatherhood—in divine Principle. Oneness is the spiritual law of man's being. In Principle all men can identify their common ideals, such as happiness, opportunity, economic stability, security, and liberty. Principle knows no language or race, no law but the law of Love, and no leadership but the leadership of Mind.

Being Love, Principle is impartial, never taking from one and giving to another. The oneness of Principle holds all ideas in perfect relationship to itself and to each other. No conflict exists between ideas governed by Principle; neither is scarcity known to them. An understanding of Principle, therefore, is the answer to the deepest yearning of the human heart, since in Principle the unity and perfect balance of all things are already established.

* * *

Christian Science not only reveals God as Principle, but teaches mankind how to implement the law of Principle in human affairs. Spiritual law, perceived and utilized, maintains in consciousness the light of spiritual truth. Thinking in terms of spiritual values instead of mortal concepts annihilates evil suggestions. The alert thinker learns to detect evil's subtle onslaughts and reject them as wholly unprincipled. He extrudes evil from consciousness, and thus from experience, by steadfastly knowing that God's creation is securely held in the bonds of Love, each idea performing its appointed task, in obedience to the mandate of Mind.

The indulgence of unkind criticism, petty feuds, private grudges, and public hates is, according to Christian Science, denial of true selfhood. One who through stupidity, prejudice, pseudo patriotism, or inertia accepts evil suggestions as fact, thereby not only stops his own spiritual progress but does nothing to stem the tide which would disrupt human relations and array mankind in hostile groups. Fearless, prompt, and decisive action is necessary to circumvent the widespread hate propaganda of today. Healing one's own thinking aids immeasurably in the regeneration of humanity.

The might and majesty of a common purpose and a high goal unify men and nations and establish Principle's law of oneness in human thinking. It is helpful to remember, however, that spiritual oneness is not material standardization. The oneness of Love unifies, but the infinitude of Mind diversifies, thereby demonstrating the action, growth, beauty, and variety of Life.

In insisting that divine Principle is the basis of unity among men, Christian Science presents no vague, abstract doctrine. Every thinking person will agree with Mrs. Eddy's pronouncement in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 131), **"Where God is we can meet, and where God is we can never part."** Neither are the demands which Christian Science makes upon the individual impossible. In view of the omniscience, omnipotence, and omnipresence of Mind, the necessary intelligence is right at hand for the performance of every task in this hour of the world's great need.

* * *

If humanity is ever to find enduring unity and peace upon which to build a new world order, it must find them in spiritual values, and seek them in conformity to divine law. Thought must awaken from the human sense of laboriously striving, yearning, and waiting for good to the spiritual sense of its present fulfillment. Acknowledgment of man's oneness with God is scientific, effective prayer. This prayer exalts the Christ as the only mediator between God and man. It supplants disruptive personal leadership with the harmony-producing, unifying leadership of Mind.

In the sanctuary of spiritual understanding, restrictive human sense fades away, and we behold our neighbor and ourselves in God's image. Oneness is truly the law of unity; it is the law of life. God makes the law; men discover it not in materiality but in their oneness with Him. They demonstrate its healing, vitalizing potency in love for God and one another.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"What is this healing prayer?"

The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PADDLING": *A Photograph by Victor Forst*

SILVERY POOLS of light on sun-flecked water give an unusual touch to this simple, but nevertheless artfully-perceived picture of four children paddling. Their spontaneous grouping is particularly delightful and expressive.

The art of the print lies in the fact that it has been kept entirely free from extraneous details. The rippling, shimmering water has been allowed to form the entire setting. Nothing has been allowed to distract the eye from the four perfectly grouped paddlers, happily oblivious of the proximity of the wily photographer who has just snapped the scene.

Just Barnacles

It must have been quite forty years ago
I first lay by a tidal pool in Maine
And heard the gull's sharp cry, the old refrain
Of waves on rocks. There was a friendly glow
Of summer sun, a smell of things that grow
In ocean water. Many times again
I have gone back in wonder and have lain
Beside that pool, to see if it is so.

The barnacles still lift their plates of shell
And, in a world of strange translucency,
Their nets of tinted gossamer arise
And are withdrawn again, as by some spell
Of sudden, Lilliputian wizardry,
Just as I saw them first—with boyish eyes.

GEOFFROY ATKINSON

La loi de l'Unité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI, le monde a grand besoin de trouver un fondement durable sur lequel puisse s'établir l'unité. Les bases purement humaines — la vigueur des chefs, la conformité des langues ou des races, les nécessités nationales — se sont avérées insuffisantes: elles préparent plutôt qu'elles n'évitent les conflits.

A quoi nos espoirs doivent-ils se fixer? Dans une prière remarquable, le Christ Jésus disait (Jean 17:20, 21): "Que tous ne soient qu'un, comme toi, ô mon Père! tu es en moi, et que je suis en toi; qu'eux aussi soient un en nous;" ainsi l'unité parmi les hommes a sa base non dans les sphères des valeurs incertaines, mais dans le royaume permanent de la loi spirituelle.

* * *

Concernant cette loi spirituelle de l'unicité que Jésus le Christ proclamait et démontrait, Mary Baker Eddy déclare, aux pages 469 et 470 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures:* "Avec un même Père, Dieu, toute la famille des hommes seraient frères; et avec un même Entendement, Dieu, le bien, la fraternité des hommes se composerait d'Amour et de Vérité, et aurait l'unité du Principe et le pouvoir spirituel qui constituent la Science divine."

La fraternité des hommes repose sur la fraternité de Dieu; elle est fixée dans le Principe divin. La loi spirituelle qui régit l'être de l'homme, c'est l'unicité. Dans le Principe, tous les hommes peuvent trouver les idéals qui leur sont communs — le bonheur, les perspectives de progrès, l'abondance, la sécurité, la liberté. Le Principe ignore les différences de langues ou de races; il ne connaît point d'autre loi que celle de l'Amour, point d'autre direction que celle de l'Entendement.

Parce qu'il est Amour, le Principe est impartial; il ne prend pas aux uns pour donner aux autres. L'unicité du Principe maintient pour toutes les idées la perfection du rapport qui les relie entre elles et qui les unit à lui-même. Les idées que gouverne le Principe ne sont jamais en conflit; de plus, la pénurie leur est inconnue. Aussi la compréhension du Principe est-elle la réponse aux plus profonds désirs du cœur humain, car l'unité, le parfait équilibre de toutes choses existent déjà et sont établis dans le Principe.

* * *

La Science Chrétienne révèle que Dieu est Principe; en outre, elle nous apprend à mettre en œuvre la loi du Principe, applicable aux problèmes humains. Lorsqu'on la perçoit et l'utilise, la loi spirituelle maintient dans la conscience la lumière de la vérité spirituelle. Penser en fonction de valeurs spirituelles et non de concepts mortels, c'est réduire au néant les mauvaises suggestions. Le penseur alerte peut discerner les subtils assauts du mal; il apprend à les rejeter comme des choses sans aucun fondement. Il exclut le mal de sa conscience — donc de sa vie journalière — en s'attachant au fait que la création divine est en sûreté dans les bras de l'Amour; que chaque idée obéit à l'Entendement et remplit la tâche qu'il lui assigne.

S'abandonner à la critique malveillante, aux dissensions mesquines, aux rancunes personnelles, aux animosités de classes ou de partis, c'est, comme le fait voir la Science Chrétienne, renier son vrai moi. Lorsque sous l'influence de la sottise, des préjugés, d'un faux patriotisme, de la veulerie, l'on accueille les suggestions mauvaises, on enrale ses progrès spirituels; de plus, cette attitude ne met pas obstacle aux vagues d'erreur qui prétendent troubler les relations humaines et dresser les uns contre les autres des groupes hostiles. Pour contrebattre la propagande haineuse qui s'est apparemment généralisée, il faut agir avec promptitude, se montrer intrépide et résolu. Guérir notre propre penser contribue dans une grande mesure à la régénération de l'humanité.

La force et la majesté de buts supérieurs poursuivis d'un commun accord doivent unir les hommes et les peuples; ainsi la loi d'unicité, fondée sur le Principe, s'établit dans la conscience humaine. Gardons-nous toutefois de confondre l'unicité spirituelle avec la standardisation matérielle. Parce que l'Amour est un, il unifie; mais l'infinitude de l'Entendement diversifie, elle démontre l'action, le développement, la beauté, la variété de la Vie.

En affirmant avec insistance que le divin Principe est la base de l'unité parmi les hommes, la Science Chrétienne ne nous présente pas une doctrine abstraite et vague. Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 131), Mrs. Eddy fait cette remarque, avec laquelle tout penseur pieux sera d'accord: "Où Dieu est nous pouvons nous rencontrer, et là où est Dieu nous ne saurions être séparés." La Science Chrétienne n'exige pas de nous des choses impossibles. Puisque l'Entendement a pour attributs l'omniscience, la toute-puissance, et qu'il est présent partout, nous avons sans cesse à notre portée l'intelligence nécessaire pour accomplir les tâches que rend urgentes la détresse actuelle du monde.

* * *

Si les humains veulent obtenir l'unité et la paix durables qui leur permettront de construire un nouvel ordre mondial, ils doivent les chercher conformément à la loi divine et les trouver dans le domaine des valeurs spirituelles. Il faut que la pensée s'éveille; abandonnant les vues humaines d'après quoi le bien serait une chose éloignée qu'on attend, après laquelle on soupire, qui demande de laborieux efforts, elle doit parvenir au sens spirituel qui saisit l'actualité du bien. Reconnaître que l'homme est un avec Dieu, c'est prier d'une manière efficace et scientifique. Cette prière exalte le Christ, seul médiateur entre Dieu et l'homme. A l'autoritarisme personnel qui produit les désaccords ou les ruptures, elle substitue l'autorité de l'Entendement qui donne l'harmonie et fait prévaloir l'unité.

Dans le sanctuaire de la compréhension spirituelle, les notions restrictives s'évanouissent, et nous pouvons voir l'homme — notre prochain et nous-même — créé à l'image de Dieu. L'unicité est vraiment la loi de l'unité, celle de la vie. La loi procède de Dieu; les hommes la découvrent non dans le domaine de la matière, mais dans le rapport qui les unit au Père céleste. Ils en démontrent la puissance curative et vivifiante lorsque aimant Dieu par-dessus tout, ils ont de l'amour les uns pour les autres.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Rainbow in My Wallet

I've a rainbow in my wallet
And my walking-stick is oak,
And I'm off into tomorrow
Where the hills of wonder smoke.

I've a rainbow in my wallet
And a penny for my faring.
Yonder lies the open roadway—
In my heart the bit o' daring.

I've a rainbow in my wallet
And a dream for daily bread.
There will be no inn at nightfall—
Only moss to rest my head.

I've a rainbow in my wallet
And a song that has no ending,
With a heigh ho to the green fields
And the blue sky's honest friending.

J. W. S.

Inspiration On a Midsummer's Day

EVERY NOW AND THEN some reckless reformer talks about abolishing advertising. We shudder to contemplate such a measure, which would deprive us of one of our most stimulating sources of fancy, fancy uninhibited and unrestrained. All we have to do, when life begins to look stodgy, is to read our collection of advertisements.

There is nothing modern in the idea of advertising. As a friend from Cumae pointed out, the hanging of Botticelli's paintings, for example, in the Florentine chapels during the fifteenth century, served also to publicize the luxurious fabrics woven on the Medici looms. The patrons of the arts had ever an eye to business. That figured silk that Flora wears in the "Primavera," and the rippling, rosy draperies of Venus could be duplicated for the citizen possessing the required number of florins.

* * *

It is the printed advertisement, however, which comes to our rescue at this moment and inspires us to create in our imagination some of those individuals known to us only as box numbers in some newspaper or magazine office. What could be better material for the writer of popular romance, we ask you, than the clipping we saved from The Saturday Review of Literature? This is the item as it appeared in the personals:

"Young woman, watching rut grow deeper, seeks editorial connection national magazine or publisher. Despite long time newspaper, publicity, literary experience, still enthusiastic. Capable, adaptable, even energetic."

Authors of the "Who-done-it?" type of thriller could develop something outstanding in their field from the advertisement we cut some years ago from the Boston Evening Transcript:

"Wanted—Home for $10 weekly in small Atlantic Monthly reading family for healthy elderly lady. Will bring own lares and penates and cat."

* * *

What actually exerts a nostalgic effect on us, as we look over our "ad" collection, is a series from the Westmorland Gazette. At the time of clipping, cook-generals are the most urgently needed commodity, with errand boys running a close second. Particularly rich in local color are "Strong lad wanted, good milker." "Man wanted for haytime," and "Man wanted to catch rats—Write Box 821." Good lodgings are offered for "homely business girl. Six shillings week, board self, own bedroom, in Kendal." Windermere has a pleasant country apartment near bus, "no objection to a dog." The "Dun Horse" needs a tea-room waitress, while Kendal Parish Church is looking for an uncertified mistress to teach in its day school.

* * *

The most powerful influence of all comes from the insertion offering "Caravans, fully fitted, towed to site optional." The address of the dealer is Ambleside. Ah, what would we not give at this moment for a caravan "towed to site" from Ambleside! A caravan to jog pleasantly over the road from Ambleside to Keswick, digressing a little first to camp beside Derwent Water, and Windermere, and Coniston.

The horse, or horses, once we had learned to unhook them, could be turned to graze in a field while we took a few hours to follow the foot-paths to Hawkshead and Grasmere, stopping again to visit the little school where Wordsworth carved his initials in a desk, and to sit in the parlor of Dove Cottage. We would camp for the night by Coniston Water and go again to see the little ivy-covered house we lived in one summer. We would call on Katie, who "did" for us, Katie who was trained as a girl at Brantwood, the home of John Ruskin, just a short walk down the lane; Katie whose uncle had been gardener for Mrs. Severn and took care of our tiny garden by the ivy-covered cottage. We would walk up softly from our caravan, to see if the garden looked as it used to—with roses crowding all over it, roses right up from the brown soil and roses on little trees, red roses and pink roses, yellow roses and roses of porcelain white; and with purple, wild pansies in the rockery.

From our caravan in the meadow, we should be able to see Coniston Old Man rising above the cottage, with woolly lambs cropping at intervals among the purple patches of the heather.

* * *

All from a folder of advertisements, while the thermometer indicates nearly a hundred in the shade, and the brassy glint of the Boston midsummer sun penetrates the spaces in the Venetian blinds, and the paper bunches in the typewriter because of the humid air. Let not such a fount of inspiration cease!

PEARL STRACHAN

Each Must Make A Revision

WHAT OF THE FUTURE? The West must revise its ideas about the East. We in China must reciprocate. In the world society that we are going to create, there must be no thought of superiors and inferiors. We must be equal men and women of all ages, pressing forward to a great ideal.

East and West both have foolishly tried to be self-sufficient. Neither has succeeded nor could succeed. Each must acknowledge that the other has something to teach. We hope that the West has now learned the value to itself of China's spiritual strength which has sustained us in our darkest moments. We in China must learn the value to us of the scientific developments of the West. Let us, East and West, each in its own way, make unstinted contributions to the common treasury of cultural, spiritual, and scientific achievements which are the only real wealth. . . .

I have three precious things which I hold fast and prize. The first is gentleness, the second is frugality, and the third is humility, which keeps me from putting myself before others. Be gentle, and you can be bold; be frugal, and you can be liberal; avoid putting yourself before others, and you can become a leader among men.—From "We Chinese Women," by MAYLING SOONG CHIANG (MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK). (New York: John Day.)

Not a Thing Would Be Changed

PETER WONDERED if they would have clams in batter. Last week they had. His mother would have something special. There might even be one of her deep apple pies with pork in it. He would go straight up to his room, first thing of all, before he ate, and see if Richard had meddled with any of his things. The books he had written were locked up safe in his haircloth trunk. Richard couldn't get at those. But he had left his bottle of pearls he had got out of mussels right in sight on the table. He'd see if they were there. Then he would go down and out to the tieup and see how much Star had grown. . . .

He hoped Richard wouldn't have gone after the cows, so he could do it himself. . . . He would take a look at the little brook in the culvert, to see if it had any water in it yet. It ought to. It had rained one day this week. He would find some spruce gum and chew it. There'd be sure to be some boxberries in a place he knew about. There might even be a late huckleberry or two in that clump of bushes where he had lain and read *Kit Bam the Mariner* and tried to picture the bronze horse flying in the evening air and had been startled by the groan of a night-hawk overhead.

Peter hoped there would be enough left of the sunset to light up the trunks of the beech trees. He would stand there as he had stood each night for years since he had first gone after the cows and stare at them a long time and see if he could get to thinking the thoughts he used to think there. Funny, he couldn't put his hand on one of them now. But they would start coming all right when he was there. They were always lovely, the way they flowed into each other. Sometimes the cows would have gotten clear home by the time he came to the last of them and looked up and saw that the stars had burned all through the sky around him. It would be dark too soon, though, tonight. The lamp would be lit when he got back. . . .

It would be nice to be in a low room after these gloomy high ones, and hear the whole clan talking all at once, and nobody listening to a word the rest were saying. He would play one game of backgammon with Richard—but only in case Richard hadn't gotten into any of his things. After that, he would get his books out and read and not notice the others talking any more. Snoozer would have his nose on his knee, and he'd pat him now and then. His mother would let him sit up and read as long as he wanted to, for there was no school tomorrow. He'd have a chance to be all by himself at the big kitchen table. The clock that was made like a mince pie—and advertised Nonesuch Mince Meat and had the marks that looked like bird tracks which mince pies always had on them—would be working away with its wheezy ticking. A mouse would patter behind the wall, running along on some errand of his. It would all be just as it always had been, and not a thing would be changed.—From "Lost Paradise," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Indispensable
to Joyous and Rapid Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Intimate Message: Washington

Rising Sun of Japan in Eclipse ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

A number of developments add up today to guarantee eventual disaster and defeat for Japan—and to indicate that this defeat may not be as "eventual" as was anticipated six months ago.

To tick them off in one-two-three order, they include: the increasing indications from the South Pacific that Japanese air strength is very much on the decline; the growing efficiency and effectiveness of the Navy's weapons, including the much-belittled battleship; and thirdly, General Giraud's pledge that French forces will fight beside the embattled Americans until Japan is defeated.

To balance the picture, Netherlands Admiral Sir Conrad Helfrich, Commander of all his country's naval forces east of the Red Sea, has warned against any too rosy flights into overoptimism on the duration of war in the Pacific. At Cairo, the Admiral said it will be necessary to occupy each of the territories seized by Japan. Even when Japanese communications are cut, they will have food and will fight as long as their ammunition lasts.

Nearly every dispatch from the South Pacific indicates that enemy air strength in the Solomons is seriously on the wane. The Japanese are failing to use harassment bombings as they could; pilot skill is not of "first team" caliber; obsolescent planes are thrown into the fight; for two months the Japanese have not risked an attack on the big Allied base at Port Moresby. After the first major challenge to the New Georgia offensive, in which the Japanese lost more than 100 out of their 200 attacking planes, Nipponese air strength has not been impressive.

Perhaps a big reason is that Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney has been allotted sufficient bombers to maintain a relentless pounding of the airdromes at Rabaul, central Japanese air bastion of the South Pacific. Eleven heavy night attacks in four weeks, it is believed, may have left Rabaul's dispersal bays a mass of wrecked planes. Simultaneously the United States is steadily outbuilding and outclassing Japan in plane production, and this is now beginning to be felt all along the battlefront.

Decline in Air Strength

Observers believe that unless Japan can soon replenish and build more class into its air strength, the Nipponese war lords will have to drop some of their outlying conquests. They predict that unless Japan's air force stages a revival, it will soon cease to be a formidable threat either to advancing troops or to advancing warships.

To be observed in fuller perspective, this waning Japanese air strength needs to be considered beside the second development listed: the increasing efficacy of the Navy's warships against Japan. The latest example of this was the short, sharp battle of Kula Gulf, when devastating American broadsides sank four to five Japanese destroyers and three to four light cruisers, while the American price paid was one light cruiser.

If and when the Japanese risk larger portions of their fleet, there will be other victories, and one reason will be the developing power of the battleship. Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, writing in the current issue of Army Ordnance, remarks that vessels of the North Carolina and Iowa class are "faster, tougher, harder-hitting fighting ships than the world has ever seen before."

The nameless battleship which shot down 32 planes and damaged plenty more during a vicious South Pacific Japanese air attack easily survived the identical type of attack which sent the British battleship Prince of Wales to the bottom before the fall of Singapore, Admiral Blandy notes. And he reveals a remarkable new technique when he writes as follows of this same battleship: "She also helped to defend the carrier which was in the same formation with her and which might easily have suffered the fate of the carriers which we have lost, without this added protection."

Protection of Carriers

American battleships equipped with powerful antiaircraft batteries have thus apparently won themselves a new task—that of protecting the carriers—especially during the critical times when the carrier has sent its brood of planes aloft. The battleship's big guns are still useful, too, as was indicated when an American dreadnaught off Casablanca registered hits on the Jean Bart with its first salvo at 26,000 yards and put it out of action with the second salvo.

Admiral Blandy, mentioning this, remarks that the Japanese are not inclined to engage in battleship fights, although action has been forced on them by night, by surprise. He argues that the Japanese finally retreated from Guadalcanal because they knew they could not match American firepower, and he adds: "You can count on Admiral Halsey to bring his battleships' big guns to bear upon the enemy in daytime, too, before this war is over."

Into this picture of decreasing Japanese air strength and growing American naval power comes the French pledge to fight beside Britain and the United States in the enlarging offensives against Japan. It is to France's own interests to give this pledge, for General Giraud may well reason that a postwar France could hardly hope to lay claim to Indo-China or mid-Pacific French islands if French armies ceased fighting the moment the Nazis were expelled from France.

French rule in Indo-China did not inspire native loyalties, but questions of native populations are likely to be postponed to the peace table. Of more immediate concern are the French naval squadrons still extant. General Giraud's promise gives indication that French warships will join the American and British naval forces which may, if Japanese air strength continues to wane, find greater and greater freedom of action in the seas which lead directly to Tokyo and Yokohama.

Memo From Britain:

British Women's Part in Shipyards ..... ***By Melita Spraggs***

The British shipyard, one of the last great strongholds to open its gates to women workers, is now employing many thousands of them in 114 types of work which was formerly done exclusively by men. This work appeals specially to women whose husbands are in the Navy or the Merchant Service.

Women build the "little ships." Miss Betty Warren, a musical stage and radio star, even runs her own shipbuilding yard on the banks of the River Thames as a part-time war job. With her partner, a band leader, she employs 35 persons and turns out on an average two lifeboats a week for the Admiralty.

Women also help to build and repair the big ships. Down in the depths of a battleship in dry dock, for instance, two women work alone, lagging steam pipes under a turbine. From time to time they squeeze through narrow places thick with oil and stand in rusty water in the bilges.

No, They Don't Hanker for Soft Jobs

"It's lovely work," one of them volunteers cheerfully as she wipes a smear of oil from her face.

"No, we wouldn't like to be doing a cleaner job, somewhere else. We like being on the ship. We feel we are helping our husbands in the Navy."

These are just a few of the thousands of British women in shipbuilding whose success at the job was indicated here recently. In the North of England 70 women took part in a feat which earned for their shipyard Britain's top speed record for output of a type of naval craft assembled from prefabricated steel parts. Women have turned out a large number of these ships since they learned their craft only 23 months ago.

In peacetime these women passed the shipyard almost daily. The scene was a desolate one—derelict huts and machinery coated with the rust of 18 years' idleness. Two years ago the women were given their chance. Since then they have gone all-out to show what can be done when derelict shipyards are brought back to usefulness.

For security reasons it is not possible to give the total number of women working in shipyards throughout Great Britain but the Ministry of Labor considers women are doing excellent work as electricians, painters, tool maintenance hands, sheet metal workers, wiremen, and on the many other processes which go to make ships.

Women Take Pride in Neat Welding

"The average woman takes to welding as readily as she takes to knitting, once she has overcome initial uncertainty due to the sparks," the British Ministry states.

Electrical work generally, and wiring in particular, seems to have a special appeal for women. "Their natural conscientiousness combined with a love of doing a neat job makes them ideal 'wiremen,'" the Ministry finds.

Women also are enthusiastic with paint pot and brush. They may have difficulty in wielding the large paint brushes required for some of the painting on large ships, but smaller ones have been devised in some cases and there is a great deal they can accomplish. On the "little ships" they do most of the paint work both inside and outside.

"The idea of employing women in any capacity in shipyards is so revolutionary," a woman labor officer pointed out, "that nothing less than a world war would have caused the possibility to be considered. Yet it has proved so useful, and capable of such expansion, that no employer need hesitate to supplement manpower by engaging women."

Chivalry of men would like to spare women such work. But thousands of British women think differently. It has been a long and arduous journey from crinoline to dungaree. Having donned the dungaree the women are proving they are prepared to take hard work and a certain amount of discomfort in their stride if a job has to be done.

To Change the Subject:

Guarding the Marches of Freedom ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

July comes as a great calm in a college town. It follows weeks of subdued excitement that announces the approaching end of term and is heightened by the "going home" atmosphere that overflows from the campus even into the village.

Moving in this atmosphere recently, and glancing at the columns of commencement addresses that always appear in the press at this season, I was reminded of a paragraph in a letter that came in my mail one morning last winter. "Do you think I'd be crazy to give up my job and go into war work?" it ran. "I know teaching is important, and I'm thoroughly happy in it, but I do feel I should be working at something that contributes more directly to winning the war." I replied that this decision must rest entirely with the one concerned and reminded my correspondent casually that it had taken her years to fit herself for the work she was doing, while a candidate for a war job might be trained in a few weeks or months.

Considering the immense concourse of men and women who are devotedly engaged in educating young America, I wondered how many of them were debating this same question, and I wished that in some way their service might be dramatized so that its real place in the structure of democracy might be seen.

It was from a place where one might least have expected it—one of the occupied countries of Europe—that this dramatization came for me not long after. Not with pageant and pomp did it appear, but in mental pictures evoked by the quiet words of a man—a refugee—addressing a group of American educators in Washington. The story told by this refugee teacher from Norway was one of a devoted body of educators who had seen the tragedy of Germany and determined to do all they could to save their land from a similar fate.

These Norwegian educators were convinced, he said, that, to the extent that the great mass of German teachers did not take a firm and open stand against the spread of Nazi principles in Germany after the advent of Hitler, they are responsible for the war which is now rending the world.

The Norwegian teachers, therefore, made plans to combat the Nazi menace, although a passive attitude would have meant a rosy pathway for them. They determined to keep the schools open as long as possible, in order that the next generation might not be illiterate, but to close them rather than teach Nazi principles. The Nazis had turned many of the schools into barracks, but the teachers held school in private homes and other places, instructing three shifts a day, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night. When the Quisling government required them to take an oath of loyalty, the teachers took advantage of a legal fiction and pledged themselves to support the "lawful government," which to them meant the government in exile in London.

Much of this story of the Norwegian teachers' resistance to Nazi domination is well known, and the Allied world was shocked by the news that 10 per cent of them had been arrested by the Quisling government and removed from their communities.

But no more inspiring view of their profession could reach American educators than that held by the Norwegian teachers, who saw so clearly where the teaching force of Germany had missed its great opportunity. When Hitler's doctrines began to spread in Germany, if the teachers of that country had been awake to the demands of conscience and moral law, and had firmly opposed the coercion that made them tools of the Nazi regime, what a tragedy they might have spared the world! Had they gone before their pupils in their classrooms, as the Norwegian teachers did, and pledged themselves to keep faith with conscience and truth, and had kept their word, despite persecution and the concentration camp, all civilization would today owe them a debt which no worldly honors or wealth would be able fully to discharge.

Could there be a more vividly dramatic picture than this, of the teachers' opportunity for service not only to their pupils, but to their communities and nations? In this picture, we see the teacher not merely as a purveyor of information—as he is sometimes falsely represented to be—but as a guardian of liberal thought and moral truth in those realms of society that hold the future in fee.

The significance of this service is so clear that even the children themselves can easily grasp its meaning. "Aren't you glad of vacation?" someone asked a small Norwegian boy, when the schools closed. "This isn't a real vacation," replied the child promptly. "I feel sorry for the teachers. They are doing this, so we won't have to grow up to be Nazis."

Food Crisis in Italy: Hoarding and 'Black Markets'

Despite all efforts made by Fascists, peasants continue to hide goods from authorities.

Italy, brought suddenly to the front line of European invasion by the Allied landings in Sicily, faces not only increasing downpours of Allied bombs, but a domestic economy weakened by Fascist outlays on futile wars of aggression. What is Italy's food situation? The following article gives some answers.

Food for Freedom
Twenty-fifth Article in a Series

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports reaching the United States last March indicated that Italy's 1942 harvest was disappointing. This came hardly as a surprise.

Recently, however, Italian food authorities expressed hope that the new harvest would yield 77,000,000 quintals (approximately 8,470,000 tons) of grain. They hinted that there is reason to assume that the final result will be somewhat above the average attained during the past few years. But even if such estimates should prove to be correct, this would hardly influence the general agricultural crisis of Fascist Italy.

True, the Fascist regime spared no efforts in 1942 to increase the area planted with foodstuffs; 400,000 hectares of meadow and pasture land were plowed. The autumn sowing was publicized through Premier Mussolini's slogan: "Not a single untilled sod!" It was pointed out that the State had done everything possible to furnish machines, motors, fuel, and commercial fertilizer. Additional iron allotments were said to have increased the production of agricultural machinery.

In view of Italy's well-known difficulties in the field of iron and oil supply, however, results were bound to be meager. There were indications, moreover, that fertilizer rations were inadequate.

Proof of the precarious food situation was given by an official announcement that the Government had worked out plans for the release of certain areas protected by forest laws and controlled by the State Forest Administration so that they might be brought into cultivation. Fascist spokesmen took pains to emphasize, however, that areas with a declivity of more than 15 per cent as well as clearings and areas destined for afforestation would not be released. Such restrictions, they said, were designed to prevent further soil erosion and to protect forest regions so vital for the supply of timber and charcoal.

Yet there is sufficient evidence that such official assurances must be taken with a grain of salt.

Wide World

The Gun Went Off!

This is an Italian version of the attack on Sicily. The poster in the lower left, of which thousands of duplicates were displayed all over Italy just before Premier Mussolini declared war, showed Tunis as a loaded enemy pistol, pointed directly at Sicily. It was part of Mussolini's campaign to acquire this French territory for Italy, along with his similar campaign for Corsica illustrated by the other posters photographed on a Roman wall. Ironically, the menace portrayed by the Italians has today proved all too true, as the loaded pistol in General Eisenhower's hand goes off.

All official promises cannot conceal the fact that the nation's stock of trees is being reduced mercilessly to satisfy the cellulose needs of the Axis war machine. Upon the orders of the Prefect of Cremona, for instance, that Province had to deliver 350,000 tons of timber during the winter. Significantly enough, the decree emphasized that not only forest trees should be cut down, but isolated trees as well. Only mulberry and fruit trees were spared.

On the other hand, the Fascist campaign for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs has not improved the quality of Italian soil. Plowing of large areas can only hasten this process.

Another aspect of the battle of food was stressed by official steps to increase the agricultural area near Chioggia and on the coast of the Romagna near Rimini and Viserba. The Italian Ministry of Agriculture maintained that this particular region can be tilled with tuberous and bulbous plants. The Ministry pointed out that during the weeks between autumn and winter, as well as spring and summer, this region will yield products unobtainable in other parts of the country.

In addition, Fascist authorities launched a campaign to persuade owners of country seats to leave their estates. Ambitious plans drawn up by the Government envisage the complete elimination of such country seats, totaling hundreds of thousands of hectares of fallow ground, in favor of intensive cultivation.

However, hints dropped by the Fascist press as early as last fall made it obvious that the Government had failed to convince the peasantry. Italian papers pointed out that nothing could be accomplished if the peasants did not deliver their crops. At the same time transportation bottlenecks were made responsible for delays.

To be sure, Tuscany was praised as an especially meritorious province, but as no new names were added to the list, it was evident that practically the entire agricultural sector was behind schedule with deliveries.

The authorities, however, left no stone unturned to convince the peasantry that "neglects of duty are senseless." Furthermore, the peasants received assurances that there would be no further shortening of grain rations which they might keep for their own use.

Yet the harvests are reported to have been disappointing "because of unsatisfactory deliveries." Thus it is obvious that even the elaborate system of State control and espionage by the armed forces, the police, Fascist militia and youth organizations, which was introduced last fall to prevent sabotage of agricultural production by the peasants themselves, has proved ineffective.

Significantly enough, the Milan Corriere della Sera recently was forced to admit the complete failure of the Government's food program. The paper conceded that agricultural labor is extremely scarce, in spite of the system of agricultural labor conscription introduced some time ago. Neither machines nor fuel nor fertilizer could be made available in sufficient quantities. Most cattle have been requisitioned by the Army. Animals left behind, it was said, are starving for want of fodder.

Growing dissatisfaction among the peasantry was emphasized in a number of recent reports. One of them, reaching the former Italian Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, at present residing in the United States, describes the situation as catastrophic. Everything has to be delivered by the peasant: Cheese, butter, grain, potatoes, beans, and even pumpkins. Apples and pears may not be shipped from one province to another without special permit.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the official food program is sabotaged by the peasants, who keep as much as possible for themselves and sell what they can spare through "black markets."

Attempts of the regime to appease the peasantry by raising the official purchasing price for a number of agricultural products in order to "compete" with "black market" prices seem to have been to no avail. This was emphasized by the recent decision to seize all stocks of wheat, maize, rise, oats, barley, rye and beans in the interest of insuring food supplies.

"Black-market" prices have become exhorbitant. One liter of olive oil is sold for 250 lire, butter for 100 to 120 lire. Parmesan cheese is unobtainable, every ounce being shipped to Germany. Even other kinds of cheese are unavailable. Sheep can be found only on the loneliest heights of the Apennines.

On April 1 the slight increase in bread rations given children and heavy workers during the winter months was withdrawn, and an official communiqué asserted that the rations could not be increased because of the extensive "black market." The basic bread ration again is 150 grams daily.

On April 7 the Leghorn Telegrafo received a letter from a mother of a family of seven. The woman wrote that "in Caserta many rationed goods are often not supplied for months on end. . . . Since January there has been no sugar; instead of one egg per person per week, there is an egg in five or six months; meat there is once a month for a few lucky ones; the majority of the population, if they want meat, must pay 50 to 60 lire a kilo. Bread, pasta, rice and oil can only be obtained during the first 20 to 30 days after the coupons are valid." It is therefore hardly surprising that a man was recently arrested in Cremona for selling rats and that papers in Florence complain that not even horse meat is available in the stores, since everything is siphoned into the "black market."

The unbroken resistance of the peasants is emphasized by the Italian press which continues to publish accounts of how farmers are hiding their products from the merciless grip of the authorities. At Santamaria a Monte and at Pontedera, for instance, peasants were arrested because they had hidden grain behind double walls.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that an underground report from Italy, written last October, predicted an unsatisfactory spring harvest, mainly in view of the peasantry's refusal to deliver crops.

Nobody in the country entertains any doubts as to the actual reasons behind such developments. Pressure of German demands for foodstuffs, in exchange for industrial raw materials, has become so strong that little is left for a nearly starving population.

Some time ago, Giornale d'Italia went so far as to plead with Italian public opinion to disbelieve persistent reports of German "parasitism" at the expense of Italian food supplies. The paper was compelled to admit, however, that in 1942 Italy had sent to Germany the same amount of food products as in 1941 in spite of dwindling production in several fields and growing transportation difficulties. This was followed by the "disclosure" that all these factors serve to reduce the quantities available for home consumption.

And the Milan Corriere della Sera disclosed recently that in 1943 Italian exports to Germany would be increased again. Corriere called upon the population to prepare themselves for more sacrifices and a further reduction of the food rations. A few weeks ago German and Italian food authorities met in Rome, presumably in order to discuss Axis food problems in connection with the military situation in the Mediterranean area.

The seriousness of the agricultural crisis in Italy in view of devastating air raids and transport difficulties was emphasized when the Italian Food Ministry—on June 4—temporarily suspended all exports of agricultural products to Germany. Swiss reports from Italy hinted at a more or less complete breakdown of the country's transportation system, especially in the southern provinces. The reports stated that Italian peasants therefore had been selling at any price to "black market" buyers.

[The article published July 6 should have been numbered 24 instead of 23.]

American Publicity Upsets Arabs

Arab concern over allegedly unfair comment on Arab-Jewish affairs in certain American publications is explained by Mr. Harrison in another of his articles on the economic and political problems of the Middle East, through which he has just made an extended tour.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 10—Arab reactions here and through the rest of the Middle East to two recent American publications show the importance that Moslem leaders are now attaching to public opinion in the United States.

Statements in Wendell L. Willkie's latest book regarding the supposed lack of popular education in Egypt, as well as the allegedly implied criticism of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia in Life magazine have resulted in considerable complaint and spirited replies in the local Arab language press.

In view of present attempts to bring the Arabian peoples together in some sort of federation, the political atmosphere throughout the middle east is extremely sensitive, and incidents which would ordinarily pass with little comment have aroused considerable feeling. This explains the furore caused in some circles by the American statements.

Hardly a day passes without prominent reference in one, several or all of the local Arab papers to Mr. Willkie's implications that Egyptians and their Government are interested in fostering popular education. Most local articles complain that Mr. Willkie has made no attempt to see what progress has been made in recent years and is guilty of forming hasty opinion through a superficial study.

It is undeniable that if Mr. Willkie's statements are correctly reported, he is wrong on a number of points, particularly where he makes the statement that Egyptian Governments have failed to honor with the title Pasha writers and journalists. One newspaper prints a long list of such persons so honored.

It is also claimed that Mr. Willkie could have made his picture fairer by explaining some of the reasons why Egyptian educators have been unable to achieve the standard desired, one such reason, according to the newspaper Al Isnein being that until six years ago the Egyptian Government had no control over the great foreign sources of wealth in the country which it is asserted could alone finance an adequate educational system.

I had occasion to learn the depth of Egyptian feeling over Mr. Willkie's statements the other day when I visited one of the Allies' best friends in the Government Department here. Before I was able to mention the subject of my visit, he told me how unfair he felt Mr. Willkie was.

Although generally pleased with the treatment of King Ibn Saud in the Life article, Arab leaders here and elsewhere complain bitterly of the caption put under a reproduction of the King's statement regarding Jewish immigration into Palestine.

This caption declared "Such a drastic statement will naturally dismay all those who have struggled through the years for some compromise of this most difficult problem. That Ibn Saud's position is disputable historically, economically, and religiously will be demonstrated by a competent Zionist in pages of Life in a later issue."

The Arabs claim the caption's wording places Life directly behind the Jewish argument and is bound to affect the opinions of numerous Americans. They also claim the magazine had an earlier article giving the Jewish side of the question, and that the Arabs were not given a chance to reply thereto.

The reason this article appears so important to Arabian leaders is due to the fact that they are already greatly worried over the Americans' attitude toward Palestine, since it is realized Jews have many able spokesmen in the United States, while they have none. Arab leaders are apprehensive that Washington may attempt to influence London when the time comes to make a definitive settlement of the Arab-Jewish question after the war.

The Arabs' quarrel with Mr. Willkie also extends to the Jewish problem, since it will be recalled that after his visit to the Middle East last year, he issued a strong statement advocating opening the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigration.

Although the Arabs admit that on that question they were able to give Mr. Willkie full particulars on their stand, they claim a man in Mr. Willkie's prominent position should be extremely careful about giving out statements which will be accepted by numerous Americans, and which can so vitally affect the entire Moslem population in the Holy Land.

It is apparent that the United Nations' hopes of being able to end the European war before too long a time have given rise to increased diplomatic jockeying throughout the Middle East, since all parties with claims to present to the conference table believe it necessary to be in the best position by the end of the war. This fact undoubtedly is partly responsible for the increase in Arab-Jewish tension in Palestine, and for the greatly heightened interest in the question of Arab unity.

WLB Cuts Raise Asked by Printers

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—In separate decisions, the National War Labor Board has denied more than 4,000 New York commercial printers the full amount permissible under the "Little Steel" formula and ordered an increase of 12½ cents an hour for 3,000 Michigan and Wisconsin lumber workers who had received a 30 per cent increase since Jan. 1, 1941.

(The "Little Steel" formula permits an increase of 15 per cent above the wage levels of Jan. 1, 1941, to compensate for increased living costs.)

The Board emphasized it was not modifying the formula or other policies but said, on the contrary, that the formula was still the "cornerstone" for controlling the general wage level in relation to the cost of living.

The "Little Steel" formula would have permitted an increase of $4.20 a week for the printers. The Board allowed $2 on grounds that the full amount would have an unstabilizing influence on the wage structure of the industry. The printers have been receiving $58.40 for a 40-hour week, or $1.46 an hour. Labor members dissented.

The lumber workers, including the 30 per cent increase received in the past two and a half years, are making a minimum of 45 cents an hour and an average of 60 cents, which the Board said is substantially less than the common labor rate in other industries in the area. The Board established minimums of 57½ cents an hour for logging operations and 62½ cents for sawmill operations, with corresponding increases for those getting above the minimum.

Industry members of the Board dissented in the lumber case, contending the Board was trying to solve a manpower problem without a comprehensive government program that would guarantee the full and efficient use of available manpower and prevent wasteful practices.

Argentina to Study Hemispheric Aid

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 10 (AP)—Foreign Minister Segundo Storni of Argentina has informed the Emergency Committee for Political Defense of the Hemisphere that Argentina would study co-operation in hemisphere defense. Pro-democratic circles in Buenos Aires welcomed the announcement as opening the road to an eventual break with the Axis.

Señor Storni in a letter to the Chairman, Vice-President Alberto N. Guani of Uruguay, said the new Argentine Government would set up a permanent interministerial committee to deal with the Montevideo Emergency Committee's proposals.

As an additional indication of Argentina's willingness to cooperate with its neighbors, its delegate, Guillermo de Achaval, attended for the first time a meeting of the Emergency Committee. It was understood that he told the closed meeting Argentina would co-operate in the best manner possible with other American nations.

Circles close to the Committee, however, said that no part of Señor de Achaval's statement held any promise that Argentina's position on the Committee would be radically changed.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Meeting of East and West

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Sculpture, paintings and drawings by Chinese, European and American artists are on view through July at the Nierendorf gallery. Attractively presented, the show includes distinguished examples, especially those of the Chinese, which are rich in a tradition of fine craftsmanship. The exhibition, whose main purpose is one of comparison, is called "East—West; Parallels of Chinese and Western Art."

Karl Nierendorf has borrowed Chinese and European rarities from accredited firms—Tonying, Kelekian, Brummer, Chait, Loo, Heeramaneck and others—using his own early and modern collections to supplement them. Parallels are suggested by the juxtaposition of objects of one race and period with others of different nations, sometimes of the same period, at other times of different periods. A Chinese deity may be shown, for example, with a French Gothic saint; a Greco-Roman torso with a Buddhist torso; a Chinese horse of the Renaissance with an Italian horse of the same period, and so on.

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Behind this program—and the continuation of the parallels in the art of the present as well as the past—there is a theory which Mr. Nierendorf affirms as "the idea of the unity of all art," a unity of understanding supported by an "inner vision" which, it is asserted, belongs to the art of all time. Similar ideas have been put forth by scholars on other occasions, and the theme has been supported at times no doubt for all of us by resemblances which have appeared startling.

When it comes to wholesale comparisons, such as those being offered for consideration in the present display, the procedure appears more than ever difficult to substantiate with tangible and conclusive evidence. Some of the parallels one will readily enough admit are more superficial than others which illustrate with conviction the harmony implicit in the conception as well as the execution of the related exhibits. For example, a common aspiration motivates both a Buddhist sculpture and a medieval European religious sculpture. While this relationship is not difficult to perceive, the extension of the comparison to stylistic and esthetic relations places the issue on a wholly different and debatable basis.

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Possibly the most interesting part of the show is that composed of the work of certain modern artists whose alleged debt to the old masters is sometimes traceable in their works. In the exhibition they show remote similarities in feeling as well as in style. Some of these illustrations are, however, a bit surprising, none more so than a suggested parallel between the pattern of a Klee water color and the design in the ornament of a characteristic Chinese Chou bronze. Another parallel which seems fortuitous is that between an early Chinese fruit still-life (a very beautiful painting, incidentally) and a still-life of quite charming quality by the American contemporary, Marsden Hartley. The first is painted in water colors on silk, while the latter is in oil on canvas. The two exhibits certainly bear comparison in a superficial way, but a more profound relationship is not evident.

The show thus involves a proposition which is interesting to speculate upon, regardless of whether one agrees or disagrees with the premises. It is useful, too, in that it provokes the student to look with discernment into problems such as are posed by Mr. Nierendorf and other theorists. But these shows rarely come off quite as well or as persuasively as they should. This was true of the recent Bignou gallery exhibition which was based on similar comparisons.

Mr. Nierendorf has assembled a great many interesting things in this display. Just to look at these objects with the customary appreciation is enjoyment enough.

'The Old Foolishness'

By Harold Hobson

London

"The Old Foolishness," at the Arts Theater, is the first play by Paul Vincent Carroll to be seen in London. Mr. Carroll's reputation had preceded his work, and much was expected of this Irish drama. Perhaps hopes were pitched too high. Anyway, the piece has notably failed to inspire a fanfare of critical trumpets. Yet it is giving much pleasure to enthusiastic audiences.

To be sure, one enjoys it more as a setting than as a play. A spectator need be in the Arts Theater no more than five minutes to perceive that, theatrically speaking, the chief value of the piece lies in the part of Dan Dorian (Billy Shine). He need not even look at or listen to what is happening on the stage. It is enough to watch the audience, to notice how its bursts of laughter are timed, when its interest languishes, and when it springs up again fresh and alert.

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Dan Dorian has many of the characteristics of stage Irishmen—a roving eye, a shiftless disposition, a lively imagination, an eloquent tongue, and an impressive line in Celtic mythology. He is perpetually either running after the girls, or yearning for the "old foolishness" of the days when the ancient twilight kings and gods and giants of the Irish countryside passed the time in hurling rocks torn from the sides of mountains at one another. Most Irish plays have a character of this type, overflowing with poetry, and impudence, and as idle as the idlest ship on any painted ocean. Dan Dorian certainly cannot be called original. Tanks are not original, either. But they are effective; and so is he.

"We have heard the chimes at midnight, Master Shallow." It is part of Mr. Carroll's old foolishness to have done so. It is the old foolishness that sets up a stirring in men's blood and makes them restless, and ambitious, and desirous of beauty, and disquieted, and sets them to make poems, and pictures, and mistakes. It starts them off in search of the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, and often enough causes them to miss their footing on the edge of the world. It is responsible for some of the glory, and also for much of the misery, of human existence; men under its influence can behave like heroes, but are generally very difficult to live with.

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It merely causes Dan Dorian to talk a great deal, and very eloquently, and gets him an occasional black eye. But it moves the stolid, respectable, hard-working farmer, Peter Sheeran (Michael Golden), to deeper purposes, turning him from his village sweetheart and his desperate I. R. A. brother, Francis, and bringing him to the point of deserting his home, family, and country, all on account of a strange girl who comes to the house one night and asks for help, a girl who cannot make up her own mind what she wants, nor let go what she is not sure of. This is the central theme of Mr. Carroll's play, and a very good theme it is, too, with many of the parts in it excellently acted, notably, perhaps, the Dan Dorian of Mr. Shine and the sympathetic mother of Christine Silver.

I have so far said little of the piece but praise, and yet have hinted that critically it has not been well received. What, then, are its defects? In a way the very merits of Dan Dorian upset the balance of the drama, and interfere with the unity of its effect. Now and again it grows exceedingly verbose; Mr. Carroll more than once forgets that roses are all the better for severe cutting back. And in some respects the dialogue is unbelievably, almost ludicrously, literary. It is odd that so easily removable a blemish should injure a play so much.

Scene From "For Whom the Bell Tolls"

Katina Paxinou as Pilar and Gary Cooper as Robert Jordan in Paramount's screen version of Ernest Hemingway's novel, which is having its world premiere at the Rivoli Theater, New York, July 14.

The Mystery of Wilson Steer

By Jan Gordon

London

The exhibition in memory of Wilson Steer, organized at the National Gallery by the Tate, naturally centers attention as it coincides with the movement to set up a tablet in his honor in Westminster Abbey. In the preface to the catalog Dr. D. S. MacColl claims that Steer is our greatest landscape painter since Turner and Constable, though he mysteriously omits Cotman. But then the importance of Cotman, even today, is always somehow being overlooked.

There can be no doubt though that Steer deserves his plaque. His tremendous stability did something for English art, just at the moment when it was most needed. In 1893 British painting was in a very bad way. Whistler had quarreled with almost everybody—although he had some good followers such as Sickert and the ex - waterman Walter Greaves; the Royal Academy was in a welter of sentimentality dominated by Poynter and Sir Alma Tadema, who painted roses by the bushel; the Pre-Raphaelites had evaporated; Morris had become a firm of decorators, Conder and Beardsley were definitely fin de siècle, and Sargent ruled the roost as a portrait painter. There were men of promise in Glasgow, but they were fighting for their lives in the North and could spare no time to rescue London from its slough.

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In a way one might argue that Steer really saved the situation by some sacrifice of his own possibilities. In 1883 Steer had never even heard of Manet, but he became stirred by the Impressionists and by 1888 had painted "Summer at Sea," which is a very good Manet indeed. "Knucklebones," a study of children on a beach, is almost pointillist; "Boulogne Sands," very bold in color contrast, owes a lot to Lautrec, while "Southwold," painted about '92, might almost have been inspired by Van Gogh (of whom Steer then had probably never heard). That was the year in which Van Gogh painted his famous "Sunflowers" and at that moment Steer must have been among the most advanced experimentalists in Europe and about 20 years ahead of any other English artist.

Then what happened? I don't know. There is a gap of some years in pictorial records here. What would have happened to English art had Steer continued along the path on which his feet were set? Imagination does not stagger at the thought, because he would simply have been ignored. Hardy says that a man must not be too far in advance of his time, and England in '93 was certainly not ready for a home-grown Van Gogh. Even Sickert, despite his wit and vitality, lived in comparative obscurity until 1916.

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Anyhow (for the good of the New English Art Club) Steer must have undergone something like a convertsion. The next painting in the show, "The Toilet of Venus," painted in 1898, is a complete volte face. The idea is rococo, the color almost monochrome and the technique uncertain; the nude is painted in one style, the rest of the canvas in another. But in "The Rainbow" (1901) he is firmly on the Constable track, with side glances at Turner, at the high tone scale of the impressionists and at the brushwork of Manet.

What may have happened is this. About '93 Steer, probably to his own surprise, found himself out at the end of a slippery plank. Looking round for support he rediscovered Turner and Constable, who had been entirely overlooked for some 50 years by the Royal Academy. There is nothing in Steer's work or in the souvenirs of his personality to suggest that he was by nature an explorer. He was probably delighted to escape from the treacherous position into which Lautrec had tempted him, and to take up a task that suited him so well, that of restoring the line of solid British landscape painting. This also was what England needed. Steer was able to form the solid core of a revolt that was at the same time a renewal, which gave him his authority.

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There is, on the other hand, much to suggest that Steer would have not gained by pushing further along the Lautrec-Van Gogh road. Despite the brilliance of these early paintings he was hardly a great colorist in the true sense of the word. His coloring was adequate to what Steer wanted to do, sometimes it becomes even successfully daring as in "The Red Bridge." But he carries off his magnum opus in the way of portrait painting, "Mrs. Arthur Hammersley," rather by neatly avoiding than by facing any difficult color problem, while in other portraits, touched with odd reflections on the Pre-Raphaelite tonality, he attempts the problem that Gainsborough solved in "The Blue Boy," but without the same success. In this line his highest feats in color are the subtle grays of "The Mauve Dress," or the insight into the character of his faithful housekeeper "Mrs. Raynes."

So, despite dreams of the exciting possibilities displayed by Wilson Steer at the age of 32, we should not repine because he may have chosen something less amazingly outstanding than he might have been. Aut Caesar aut nullus was not his destiny. In the first case he might not have had the necessary powers, in the second case he might have had to struggle along in poverty, and might have failed in that way.

The large body of landscape works, strong in construction, free in manner, redolent of the English country-side, its dramatic changes of weather, and its two great masters, as well as the series of delicately touched in water colors, Chinese in restraint, vibrant from the brush and perfectly spaced in design, give him his place in the story of British art, in which he might well be called the last of the monumentalists and the first of the intimists.

Eighth Ravinia Festival Opens

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Ravinia's eighth music festival opened June 29 with Désiré Defauw, recently appointed conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, as director of the first week's concerts. As Mr. Defauw had appeared as one of several guest conductors in Chicago last season, his abilities, no less than the promise of his future achievements, might well have been prognosticated. His four concerts at Ravinia have made it apparent that the new leader needs no apologies. He is clearly possessed not only of skill as an interpreter, but of understanding how an orchestra should be drilled. Mr. Defauw, of course, will have larger opportunities—as well as larger responsibilities—when the Chicago Orchestra season begins next October. What he has accomplished so far augurs well for his success.

The first Ravinia concert began with Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony. This is music well suited to a summer festival, and its interpreter was sagacious in permitting Mendelssohn to put forward his message in his own way, without making any tortuous attempts at a new and different "reading." A brilliant presentation was made of the familiar "Daphnis et Chloë" music by Ravel, but Debussy's equally familiar prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun" sounded coarse in tone where it should have been delicate.

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The second concert (July 1) offered as a quasi-novelty Roy Harris's overture, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," based upon the song written by Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore 80 years ago at New Orleans. It is undoubtedly a good tune, but Harris was unfortunate in his handling of it, for his overture gave the impression of being uninspired and lacking in colorful effect.

Having done his duty by the native composer, Mr. Defauw and the orchestra turned their attention to Schumann's D minor Symphony. This was not altogether a happy choice, for the German master's work is crudely scored, and only long and elaborate rehearsal—much more than the conductor had at his disposal—could bring anything like balance into a performance of the piece.

Defauw offered himself and his men manifold opportunities in the third program (July 3). A graceful reading was given to the suite which Felix Mottl made out of three numbers from Grétry's ballet, "Céphale et Procris." Nor did the orchestra and its director fail to discover all the color and rhythmical urge in Falla's "Three Cornered Hat." But it was in the Dance of the Seven Veils, from Richard Strauss's "Salome" that they disclosed what good musicians can accomplish in virtuosity.

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The July 4 program made a concession to our native art by including William Schuman's American Festival Overture. It is curious that Both Mr. Defauw's Yankee compositions should have contained much the same qualities, and the same deficiencies as well. In both there was an eager desire to be "different," and a definite inclination to avoid melodic interest. Withal, Schuman's score did succeed in underlining a festal spirit, which even an erudite fugue did not succeed in dissipating. But the subject matter was poor, and the harmonic effects unduly strained.

While Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" was made effective enough without being compellingly brilliant, Mr. Defauw's production of the C minor Symphony by Beethoven was of extraordinary nobility and worth. Not in recent seasons has the work been as excitingly set forth here. It was the conductor's final gesture until October, but the ovations which followed the performance demonstrated that it will not soon be forgotten.

Colonel Blimp in a Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp," directed by Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger, with Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg as military adviser, is 14,701 feet in length, the longest picture ever to come out of a British studio.

The central character is General Clive Candy, who, in his old age, played by Roger Livesey, is the physical embodiment of the cartoonist Low's caricature, the red-faced, walrus-moustached Colonel Blimp, who, from the recesses of his Turkish bath towel, is the sounding board for every kind of social, political, and military sentiment of chuckle-headed reaction.

Whatever question is propounded, Blimp, his moustache bristling, his cheeks flushed, and his voice vibrant with indignation, gets the wrong answer. He is for unrestricted competition in industry, and fighting the Nazis with the methods of the Boer War. He would rather be knocked through the ropes than hit below the belt.

Now the basic assumption of this film is very interesting. It postulates not merely that it is better to use foul methods than to lose, but that you cannot do anything but lose if you do not use foul methods. Against this doctrine Clive Candy continually protests, until, at the very end, he comes to agree that perhaps he has been mistaken.

Even more interesting than the doctrine itself is the film's assumption that the great majority of the British people agree with it. Certainly the great majority of the British people are in favor of total war. They have some sympathy for civilians, for example, who get in the way of bombs intended for military objectives. But they are ardently opposed to any suggestion that the bombing of military objectives should be abandoned because civilians may get hurt. This, however, can hardly be considered to be hitting below the belt. There is no doubt that the vast majority of British people heartily endorses Churchill's threat to employ gas if the enemy employs it first. But this again is not hitting below the belt.

Yet it is pretty certain that if the British public could be assured that the Allied forces could gain substantial advantages by being the first to introduce poison gas into the present war, it would strongly oppose such use. According to "The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp" this is pure Blimpism. You cannot fight fair, and win, is its message. We have seen several of Mr. Pressburger's war films before, and excellent and exciting they are. But he does not altogether understand the British temperament.

U. S. Share in the Peace Wins Support of C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10 — The leadership of one of the largest blocs of organized labor in the United States has put its influence on the side of full American participation in maintaining the future peace.

The Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at the initiative of Philip Murray, President, urged the fullest "co-operation with other nations to give all peoples everywhere a chance to earn a decent living, to enjoy democratic institutions, and to live at peace."

Thus the C. I. O. takes another long step away from the enforced isolationism which was its policy so long as its official declarations were determined by its former head, John L. Lewis, and in this statement would seem to reflect the viewpoint of labor generally.

At the same time, the C. I. O. appealed to Congress to make constructive plans immediately to cope with postwar domestic problems "or the nation may suffer economic dislocation even more disastrous than that of the early 1930s."

Six Goals Suggested

In rebuilding its economy on a peacetime basis the C. I. O. put these six goals as foremost:

Peacetime jobs as soon as possible for everyone, including former members of the military forces and former war workers.

Production of adequate supplies needed here and abroad to maintain decent levels of living.

Improved facilities for education, medical care, recreation, housing, transportation, and so forth.

An income for everyone, including the unemployed, adequate for health and happiness.

Full, stable, and efficient production and employment, with prevention of both inflation and business depressions.

Participation by all Americans in political and economic decisions that affect their welfare.

"Preparation for an orderly and speedy transition to full consumption and employment is nearly as important as victory itself," the C. I. O.'s postwar resolution declared. "Yet Congress has killed the National Resources Planning Board without holding any committee hearings of its own on postwar problems.

"A new agency should immediately be established to plan for peace at home. War problems cannot be permitted to interfere with the essential minimum of preparation in defense of the people's welfare in peacetime. The kind of world we shall have five years from now is being shaped today by inaction as well as by conscious intent.

"A planning body must be given power and responsibility not only to secure material but, in co-operation with other agencies, to draw up concrete detailed proposals for action.

"Otherwise prospects for the postwar period are bleak indeed. Although the circumstances under which peace will come cannot be foretold exactly, millions of workers probably will lose their jobs within a few months after hostilities cease. Millions of additional men and women no longer will be needed by the armed forces and will wish to return promptly to civilian life.

"Although there will be a large demand for goods, many huge plants inevitably will be idle for six or nine months as they change over from war production. The tremendous need for civilian supplies will not in itself guarantee continued full production and employment. Even more likely than an immediate depression, is an inflationary boom followed by collapse.

Danger of Chaos

"The nation cannot afford to risk such a disastrous outcome of wartime sacrifices. The danger of economic chaos exists and therefore must be faced and averted. Some businessmen and some state and local governments are making postwar plans on aspects of the problem that are within their own control.

Many governmental and private agencies are studying the question. But useful as such activities may be, they are far from sufficient for grappling with a matter of basic importance to the entire nation and affecting every aspect of its existence.

"Only the Federal Government can act for the nation as a whole and can effectively control economic forces that ignore state lines."

Japan Reports Pact Reached With Thailand on New States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10 — The recent announcement by the Japanese Domei News Agency that Japan and Thailand had reached an agreement "for the inclusion within Thailand" of four of the unfederated Malay states and two northeastern border provinces of Burma means that the Japanese Government has allocated parts of conquered Burma and Malaya into the administration of conquered Thailand, formerly Siam.

The so-called agreement was announced, according to Domei, in a joint communiqué issued by Premier Luang Bipul Songgram of Thailand and Premier Hideki Tojo of Japan whose presence in Bangkok last week end was reported by the Japanese agency.

Another Domei dispatch said that Premier Tojo had already departed from Bangkok and had arrived in Singapore "to personally inspect actual conditions in the South."

The Domei transmissions were recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and reported to the Office of War Information.

Are in Northern Area

Domei named the territory to be turned over to Thailand as the Malayan States of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu, covering the northern neck of the Peninsula.

The Burma Provinces, bordering on China, French Indo-China and Thailand, are the Shan States of Mong Pan and Keng Tung, according to Domei.

A Tokyo broadcast in English to Australia and the South Pacific also reported to the OWI that Premier Tojo and Premier Songgram had discussed "the whole of Japanese-Thai relations" and "policies for bringing the war to a successful finish" before issuing their statement.

Neither the telegraphic transmissions nor the broadcast gave any indication as to when the actual transfer of Japanese-occupied territory would take place.

OWI analysts pointed out that it has been a policy of Japan to turn over the policing of occupied territory to puppet forces wherever such puppets could be found and thereby relieve Army units needed on the fighting fronts.

According to Domei, Premier Tojo "paid a dramatic visit to Bangkok Saturday and remained in the Thai capital two days in which he conversed on three seperate occasions with Bibul Songgram."

Premier Tojo conferred first with Japanese Army and Navy officers stationed in Bangkok and then called upon Premier Songgram at the Premier's official residence, Domei continued.

On Sunday, Premier Tojo interviewed the Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, Teiji Tsubogami, and then visited Premier Songgram again.

On July 5 the Japanese Premier reached Singapore, another Domei dispatch said, and immediately met with Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, supreme commander of Japanese forces in the Southern Area.

Following the transmission of the Thai report, Domei moved another dispatch saying that Premier Tojo had visited Saigon on Saturday before going to Bangkok. No mention was made of his means of travel.

Domei said the four Malayan States cover an area of 14,770 square miles, have a population of more than 1,000,000. The Burma areas cover "about 12,000 square miles and contain a population of over 46,600 households."

Following is the text of the communiqué which Domei said was issued in Bangkok:

Met on Eventful Day

"General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister of Japan and Bibul Songgram, Prime Minister and concurrently Defense Minister of Thailand, met on July 4, at Bangkok to review the prevailing global war situation and relations between Japan and Thailand and to exchange views as to measures to be taken for the consolidation of Greater East Asia and for the successful prosecution of the common war.

"As a result of the meeting, both Prime Ministers reaffirmed that the invincible position of Greater East Asia has been established in spite of the attempts of the United States of America and Great Britain to retrieve their desperate situation. They also confirmed the view that the construction of the common prosperity sphere of Greater East Asia will be accomplished when all component states and peoples of the region strengthen their solidarity on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and devote themselves with conviction for the successful prosecution of the war.

"Further, Prime Minister Tojo took this opportunity to reaffirm in unequivocal terms that Japan always respects the sovereignty and independence and desires the prosperity of Thailand. Both Prime Ministers then held an important discussion on the long-cherished aspiration of Thailand for new territory as well as on collaboration between Japan and Thailand, which was conducted amidst very amicable atmosphere, as a result of which they arrived at complete agreement on the view to incorporate into Thailand the four provinces of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantah and Trengganu in Northern Malaya, and the two States of Keng Tung and Mong Pan in Federated Shan States."

Mme. Chiang's Plane Just Missed Capture

CHUNGKING, China, July 10 (AP)—Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, who returned here July 4 after an extended tour of the United States and Canada, disclosed today that the plane carrying her home became lost on the flight from India and almost landed in Japanese territory.

She told reporters that the plane, piloted by an American crew, accidently followed the beam of a Japanese airfield in Burma, but that the pilot had a sudden "hunch" and pulled away just as he was on the verge of landing and turned back to Chungking.

"If it hadn't been for his hunch we would today have been the state guests of the Imperial Japanese Government," said Mme. Chiang.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL Comfortably Cooled ★ Last Weeks!! ★ BARGAIN MATINEES $1 Wednesdays 50c and Laughs for Everyone—Young and Old! "JUNIOR MISS" The Funniest Comedy of All GOOD ORCH. SEATS EVES. & SAT. MATS. $1.50 Some Orch. Seats Eves. $2.00—Good Orch. Seats Sat. Mats. $1.00 Balc. Eves. & Sat. Mats. $1.00 & $1.50. 2nd Balc. 50c. Plus Tax

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, July 10, 1943

A Saturday Page

Here You Borrow a Fine Picture As If It Were a Library Book

By Sara Given Rockey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

Two eleven-year-old toughies had crossed the tracks to a library, an art gallery. They wanted a picture for their school room. I was surprised into listening to their argument. Which of the two pictures they had asked to see would they choose, Franz Marc's "Red Horses" or one of Cézanne's paintings of apples?

"Look, Bowser, at the structure of those horses; look at the action!"

"Yea, O. K., Chuck, now go ahead and call me a sissy, but you look at the light in the color of these apples. That's not a picture of flat apples. They stand out. Boy, they're real!"

No, there was no teacher with them, but the teaching of the teacher was there. My own children, more gently reared, do not have that appreciation of art. They have as much eagerness, perhaps, but not the degree of discernment. And I remarked so to the librarian.

"No, most children don't, but they could and would if they had the opportunity. If only they could have good paintings in their homes. If there were more libraries like this one!"

"This one" is an art library to which anyone can come to borrow a picture, as he does a book, to hang in his home or office. Denver has had this library for over fifteen years. In it are about 600 mounted pictures, each a good print of a good painting. Each print costs from $7 to $25. When a picture is loaned, it is inserted into a specially devised frame ready for hanging. I am not speaking of the pictures loaned in co-operation with the art museum, $4,000 of them, mounted and unmounted, sent out in collections to organizations over the city and throughout the state, but of the prints loaned to individuals for their own personal use.

It is not a library created primarily for artists or technical persons. Its patrons are people like you and me.

All Kinds

There is the mother who carries off a new picture each month to her home and family. To her home it is a decoration, a new note of interest, a needed change. To her family it is a hobby, a source of table talk. On the back of each picture is the name of the painting, the place where the original hangs, the name and dates of the artist. In the library along with the pictures are books telling about the artist.

The rich come for the same reason as the average mother and often for an additional reason. They may be wanting to purchase a canvas. Before making the investment they live with the library print of the painting that they have selected to make sure it will give them the lasting gratification they are seeking.

To the very poor the beauty of these prints gives a feeling of opulence, of rest and warmth. A traveling man says he can loosen up the impersonal, strange atmosphere of the hotel room by getting for himself an appealing picture and an interesting book from the city library. The dentist or doctor hangs a lovely painting in his reception room. Then there is the student of the university who draws upon the library for pictures for his room.

I asked the librarian how her customers made their choices. "Some ask for a print by name or by the artist's name, some ask for a seascape, a still life, or a seasonal picture, while some want a picture of a specific size to cover a faded spot in the wallpaper, or a picture, please, to go with a blue davenport."

Their Appreciations Deepen

"We have noticed," she continued, "that the more people come, the more they know what they want. They show a definite trend for the 'old masters' to 'modernism.' Their wants move from the paintings that are photographic reproductions to the paintings of the expressionists which are subjective expressions of the artists' feelings, or to those of the impressionists which are objective expressions that the artists hope you will catch from the canvases. They shift from surface painting to paintings showing depth, and from colors to the luminosity of colors. Children should be let alone to choose for and by themselves. When guidance is given it should be gentle."

I agreed with her, recalling the time I had taken home "The Flemish Fair" by Piek, thinking my children would find delight in the many funny little figures. They were confounded by the many details. They brought home Henry Mattson's "Landscape," and got out crayons and paper to copy it. Their copies showed feeling for the simplicity of the lines of the rounded mountains and the curves of the clouds. They liked the bright red shack against the blue sky. That libraries have such treasures for children to discover is ample reason for their existence.

"Are many pictures damaged or lost?" I questioned.

"There is very little damage. In 15 years we have lost but one picture. In here," she took me into their workshop, "we lacquer and wax the prints. It does not affect the most delicate colors. And see how it protects against scratches, fingerprints, and pencil marks. We make the large red rope envelopes here, too, in which the pictures are carried home."

There are the makings of libraries for circulating pictures now in many places. There are private ones like the one in New York, where a group of friends pool the paintings they each own. And the rental picture libraries like the American Art Incorporation in New York which delivers originals and copies of originals to your home for a charge of five or seven dollars a month. But it is the free circulating public library that would enrich the communities of our nation. Greenville, South Carolina, Portland, Maine, and Cincinnati, Ohio, are some of the cities having art libraries and museums which circulate collections of pictures; pictures cut from magazines, prints, and sometimes copies and originals, to organizations in their districts and often to a lecturer, a student, or an artist. But they do not lend to the average citizen for his own personal use. In Newark the citizen borrows the picture from the art library but buys the frame.

There is in Kalamazoo, Mich., a library similar to Denver's.

This is the way it started in Denver: Someone carried the idea to the library committee. They were interested. They budgeted a very small amount of the library fund as an experiment and purchased a few prints. (They now have more prints than all the Denver art dealers combined.) When the small beginning was an awakening success, the city was persuaded to appropriate an additional library fund the next year to nurture the library of pictures. A few gifts were rejoicingly accepted.

Librarian Plus

In establishing an art library the careful selection of the librarian is of the first importance. She needs the training of a librarian plus. The plus should be special training as an art librarian, but as this is a new field and that specialized training hard to find, the plus must equal background of art appreciation and criticism, history of art, art bibliography. The three art libraries in Denver also have travel and languages in their background. They guide, advise, and answer reference questions, and give technical aid to students and artists.

Where do they get the prints? From agents. The choice is left to the three librarians who purchase, as with books, the well known and the typical of the different times and countries.

O. Roach

These children are choosing valuable framed prints of paintings to take home as they would a library book. At the Denver Art and Music Library. Adults and children both use this library and similar ones elsewhere in the United States. Wise guidance from a specially trained librarian does much to enrich the background and taste of borrowers, but the choice is always the borrower's own.

If You and the Children Have to Travel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Family Forum

By Train With a Four-Year-Old

The increased travel all over the country today includes small children who are moving or perhaps visiting their Daddies in camp; and as many of these trips are long, provision must be made for the child's entertainment. The decrease in ready-made toys can be met with thought and imagination in planning this amusement, and the child will not be aware of the lack. Recently a four-year-old we know had occasion to travel, and other mothers may be able to use or adapt some of the ideas used with him.

At home, the button box was a special treat, allowed only when Mother was sewing and while Baby Sister was napping or playing outside. So for the trip several dozen buttons of interesting sizes and shapes were put into an envelope along with an embroidery needle threaded with some very light weight twine. After about an hour's ride, when interest in the train and the scenery commenced to fade, this envelope was offered him. First ne strung the buttons on the cord, then the ends were tied and he played with it. "This one is from my old overcoat, and here is one from that red sunsuit. This must be from Daddy's overcoat, because it's so big." And so ran the conversation for the best part of another hour. Each button had its story, where it came from and what it was made of, while the whole string made an object that was pleasant for the child to handle and yet was not so noisy that other passengers were annoyed. Off and on throughout the whole trip he would return to this simple toy for a few minutes' play.

The next group of toys consisted of small pads of paper, a pencil, a pair of blunt scissors, and a small pouch. Booklets were made and illustrated, letters of the alphabet made by Mother were carefully copied, and finally, an alphabet book for Baby Sister was made, with Mother suggesting the illustrations for each letter. Tickets were cut out and properly punched; kites were made, and airplanes; and letters to friends back home were "written" and illustrated. The punch even became a locomotive as it was pushed back and forth along the window sill. There seemed to be no end to the things that a four-year-old imagination could do with these tools!

Of course, color books and crayons were used, although they did not prove to be as interesting to this particular child as were some of the other toys. Interest in the scenery was stimulated by watching to see who could see the next barn or wind-mill, etc. And a great deal of time was spent in answering questions, some of which had to wait until we could ask Daddy or look the answer up in a book.

Finally, there were stories that Mother told: Little Black Sambo, the Three Bears, and other out-of-a-book ones besides the stories which were made about the things along the way.

All of these activities took up very little carrying space; in fact, with the exception of the coloring books, they were carried in Mother's handbag. And yet, they provided sufficient entertainment so that a youngster who is normally extremely active deserved the compliments on his good behavior that he received from his fellow passengers at the end of the trip.

Phyllis A. Klang

Mindful of Daddy

The breaking up of family groups is one of the disastrous consequences of war. Even though it is only for the time being that the father needs to be away from home, even though the family income is increased, nonetheless the family group is broken. More than ever the father's participation in the family group needs to be actively continued by means of letters, snapshots, family conversation, and so forth.

Your Child's World

Through the Editor's Window

The Long Vacation

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why is a school during vacation a place so poignantly sweet? Is it that the silent halls and empty classrooms by their very contrast bring a rush of memories more precious than one had realized them to be?

Why is a school during vacation a place so poignantly sweet? Is it that the silent halls and empty classrooms by their very contrast bring a rush of memories more precious than one had realized them to be?

Never do I go into a school building at such a time without being filled with nostalgic longing for its absent personnel and their activities. The pieces of chalk; the blackboard, with its sentence "Be sure to clear out your lockers before you go"; the stray history notebook in the auditorium foyer; and the green sweater in the study hall; the sheet music on the gym piano; and the once-prized model of Ivanhoe's castle in the English classroom—all these speak of days and doings far dearer than one knew.

* * *

It is the same in elementary schools. The rows of first graders' desks, the last winter's bouquet of dyed teazel; the wall covered with colored drawings illustrating the Arbor Day tree planting; the neat row of supplementary readers (picture books really) on the little table in the corner; the absurd little child's purse of bright red imitation leather, and the small orange smock somebody's mother never found to take home, hanging on a hook back of the door. . . .

So still, so still. . . . Did gray-eyed Marilee go to camp as she hoped? Will Bobby run things as hard next year as he did this? . . . How will it seem to have Mavis, and Phil and Jerry and all the rest returning as High School Sophomores. Strange how they all grow during the summer and come back with bigger hands and feet, unfamiliar voices, and teeth one never noticed before.

* * *

Is anything emptier than a school in vacation time? The very details which make it seem as if teacher and children had only just gone, render the absence of both the more unbearable. It is a relief to step out through the heavy doors into the summer heat, and to take one's swift way to the village playground, where games are shrilly and vigorously in progress, and where many of one's youthful friends—brown or freckled and gay with welcoming grins—are splashing in the outdoor pool.

Job Information

Librarians, counselors, deans, teachers, and school administrators may be interested in "Best Books of 1942 on Occupational Information and Guidance," a new selection by Robert Hoppock and Samuel Spiegler, just released by Occupational Index, Inc., at New York University. Single copies are 25 cents, cash with order.

I Nominate Ann

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If Washington is interested in training women for diplomatic service (and, goodness knows, the risk would not be so great as some that have been taken!) I have a nomination to make. My nominee's name in Ann. She is six, and a pupil in the first grade. I am supposed to teach Ann reading and one or two other elemental subjects; but I have a hunch that teachers do not figure very largely in Ann's life. With or without them she would pick up what to her is essential; and the rest would go by the board.

I really should like to see Ann seated next to Mr. Sumner Welles at a dinner party.

A couple of weeks ago Ann and the rest of her class were read some verses about winter. After which they drew pictures to illustrate the poem. As I passed Ann's desk I remarked that her sky was lovely. "Thank you," she said, "and I like your dress."

Two or three days later an edict went forth that all small girls were to appear for painting attired in smocks or other suitable covering. Before the next art session each first grader donned a blue smock the color of her uniform, except Mary W., whose mother wisely saw a chance to wear out an old apron. Several pairs of eyes were critically scanning faded candy stripes when Ann marched up. "That must have been a lovely pinafore, Mary," she said.

It seems as if Ann just never will be able to do better than she did last Friday. The first grade had been informed that a second grader was coming the following Monday to join them. It had been made quite clear that Helen, the girl in question, was not happy about the change; but that she was to be made very much at home in our nice room, etc., etc., and that nothing was to be said about her former estate.

"When Helen comes in Monday morning," Ann said, "I'll just be humming a little song." M. D. W.

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Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	1,053,300
1943 volume to date	177,666,562
1942 volume to date	54,865,136

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	52.2	Prev. day	52.3
Month ago	51.3	Year ago	37.2
1943 high	52.4	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Stl (3)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¾
Adams-Millis ½g	2	32	32	32	
Addressograph (1)	8	19⅞	19½	19¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	16	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	47	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Alleghany pf ww	3	25¼	25	25	— ½
Allegh pf $30ww	27	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	8	42¼	41¾	42¼	+1
Allegh Lud S .70g	2	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	2	162¾	162¾	162¾	+ ½
Allied Strs (.45g)	23	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg ½a	4	43¼	42¾	42¾	
Alpha P Cem ¾g	1	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	—1¼
Am Airlines 1½e	2	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¾
Am Brake Sh .65g	4	42	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	18	8	7⅞	8	
Am Can pf (7) †	50	180¾	180	180	— ½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	7	43¼	43	43	— ¼
Am C&F pf 10¾g	6	80	80	80	+ ¼
Am Crys Sug (1½g)	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92k	2	85½	85¼	85¼	— ¾
Am & F P 2pf	7	25¼	25	25	
Am-Haw SS 1½e	3	32½	32¼	32½	
Am Hide & Leath	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
Am Internat ¼g	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½ †	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Am Locomotive	1	15	15	15	
Am Loco pf 3½k	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Am M & Met ½g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	6	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅝
Am News 1.80 †	20	32	32	32	
Am Pow & Lt	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	6	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	12	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅝
Am Rad & St .30g	25	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Am Roll Mill .40g	5	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ †	280	67	67	67	+ ⅜
Am Saf Raz ½g	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Seating (½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am Ship B'd 2g †	10	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	5	42½	42¼	42¼	
Am Sm&R pf 7 †	120	156	155½	156	+ ¼
AmSnuffCo(1.80g)	1	43	43	43	+ ½
Am Snuff pf 6 †	10	150	150	150	+1½
Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	6	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	2	31	31	31	+ ⅝
Am Sug pf (7)	1	111	111	111	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	155⅞	155¾	155¾	
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	3	64½	64	64	
Am Tob pf (6) †	70	145¾	145¼	145¾	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	4	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	4	46	46	46	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am Woolen	1	8	8	8	
Am Zinc L & S	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Anaconda 1g	37	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
Anchor H Gl .30g	5	23	23	23	+ ½
Arm Ill	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Arm Ill pr pf	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
Arm Ill pf	10	67	67	67	—1
Armstrong Ck ½g	1	38	38	38	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	2	14½	14¼	14¼	
Atch T & SF 4½g	14	60¼	59¾	60	
Atch T & S F pf 5	3	84¾	84¾	84¾	—1¼
Atl Cst Line 1½g	2	34¼	34	34	— ½
Atl Refining .30g	4	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ¼g	18	12⅞	12½	12½	— ½
Atlas Pow 1½g †	190	63	62¼	62⅞	— ½
Austin Nichols	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	63	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
B					
Bald Loco (¾g) †	9	18½	18	18	
Balt & Ohio	6	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k †	60	53	53	53	+1
Barber Asph	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
Barker pf 2¾ †	50	43	43	43	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	18	18	18	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Beat Crm pf 5 †	20	103¼	103¼	103¼	
Bell Airc (1g)	2	16½	16	16	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	11½	11½	11½	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	6	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g) *	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Beth Steel (3g)	15	64¾	63⅝	63⅞	— ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	120	119⅞	120	+ ½
Black & Dck 1.60	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Blaw-Knox .20g	5	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
Boeing Airp 1g	15	18	17⅝	17¾	— ⅜
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅜
Bon Ami A (4) †	10	52	52	52	
Bond Strs 1.60	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ½
Bower Roll B 1g	2	37	37	37	
Bridgeport Br ½g	2	10½	10⅜	10½	
Briggs Mfg (2)	11	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Bruns-Balke (½g)	5	20¼	20	20	
Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	14	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅝
Budd Mfg	8	8	7⅞	8	
Budd Mfg pf †	50	106½	106	106	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ¼g	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
Buffalo Forg .90g	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	9	23	22¾	23	+1
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33	33	33	
Burling Mills .70g	6	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ½
Bush Term .20g	5	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .30e	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	3	27	27	27	+ ¾
Byers (AM) Co	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Byers AM pf 7 †	70	80	80	80	
C					
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	
Calumet & H .45g	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Campbell Wyn ½g	5	18	17¾	17¾	
Can D G Ale .60	6	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
Can Sou Ry (3) †	30	35	35	35	
Canad Pacific	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	46	46	46	
Carpenter Stl 1½g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	+1¼
Caterpil Trac (2)	2	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ⅝
Celanese Co (1g)	1	39½	39½	39½	
Celotex Corp ½	2	14	14	14	
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	21	20⅞	21	
Cent Found .10g	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Cent RR N J	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Cent Vio Sug 2½a	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	8	39⅛	39	39	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	16	6⅝	6¼	6½	
Cer-teed 6 pf †	210	54¼	53⅞	54¼	+ ¾
Chain Belt (½g)	1	18	18	18	
Checker Cab	6	26	25¾	25¾	
Ches & Ohio (3)	22	46¼	46	46⅛	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	3	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill A 1.59g	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Chi Gt West	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
Chi Mail Or ½e	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	65	20¾	19⅞	20½	+ ⅝
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Childs Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Chrysler Co (1½g)	2	83½	83¼	83½	— ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Clark Equip 1½e	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody 1e	3	38½	38	38	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	1	111	111	111	+ ½
Coca-Cola A (3) †	10	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ¼	7	22½	22¼	22¼	
Collins & Aik	5	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅝
Col Fuel & Ir ¼g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Col Broadc A .60e	6	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
Col Broadc B .60e	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
Col G & El	22	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	71¼	71¼	71¼	
Coml Credit (3)	3	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅜
Coml Invest Tr 3	15	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Coml Solvents .30e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Comwlth & South	94	⅞	11/16	⅞	
Com & So pf 3k	6	68⅝	68	68½	+ ⅜
Comwlth Ed 1.05g	28	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
Consol-Naire (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Con Cig pr pf6½ †	20	108	105	105	— ½
Cons Copper	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	19	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	4	103¼	103	103¼	+ ½
Cons Film Ind	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf (¼k)	2	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
Con Vultee (1g)	3	18	18	18	— ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	4	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	1	10	10	10	
Cont Can (½g)	2	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Cont Dia Fib .45g	2	15	15	15	
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	47⅛	47	47⅛	
Cont Motors .30g	8	6½	6⅜	6½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	6	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (½g)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Coo'weld pf 2½ †	120	60¼	60	60	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	8	45¼	45⅛	45¼	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	7	59¾	59	59¾	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Coty Internatl	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Crane Co (1e)	8	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ¼
Crane Co cv pf 5 †	120	105¾	105½	105½	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1¼g	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Crosley Corp (½g)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
Crow Ck & S ½e	1	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜
Crown Zel pf 5 †	30	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 2e	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
Cuban-Am Sug ¼e	6	13¼	12⅞	13¼	— ¼
Cudahy Pack	1	19½	19½	19½	
Curtis Publishing	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Curtis-Wr A (1g)	1	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½g	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
D					
Davison Chem (1g)	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	4	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
Deere & Co pf 1.40	5	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	3	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	4	9⅛	9	9	
Den & R G W pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed (.90g)	8	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
Devoe & R A 1 †	60	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
Diam Match pf 1½	2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ½g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	7	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	230	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ¾g	4	32	31½	32	+ ½
Dome Mines h1.20g	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	+ ⅞
Dunhill Int	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	6	157½	157	157½	+ ½
E					
Eastern Air L	4	43	42¾	42¾	— ¾
Eastman Kodak 5	5	165¾	165	165	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ⅜
Edison Br Strs .80	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½g)	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
El Power & Light	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	2	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¾
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	4	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	+ ⅜
El Storage Bat 2	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	1	31½	31½	31½	July 9
Endicott-John (3)	1	57	57	57	+ ¾
Endicott-Jh pf 5 †	20	116½	115½	115½	July 9
Eng Pub Service	9	7⅛	7	7	
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	30	82	82	82	+2
Eng $5½pf5½ †	200	84	84	84	
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	20	91½	91½	91½	+1½
Erie RR (½g)	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (½g)	8	14½	14¼	14¼	
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	50⅜	50	50	— ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	25½	25½	25½	
Fed Lt & Tr (¾g)	3	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½ †	10	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
Fire P F Ins 1.60a	3	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ½
Firestone T 1½g	3	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅝
Foster Wheeler	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	6	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	30	30	30	
Florence Stove (1g)	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
G					
Gair (Robt) ¼e	1	3½	3½	3½	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	8	6	6	6	
Gaylord Cont ½a	1	14	14	14	
Gen Am Inv .40e	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .45g	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Gen Cable	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Gen Cable A	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 5¼k †	180	96	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	137	137	137	+1¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	21	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
Gen Foods .80g	23	43¼	42½	42½	
Gen G & El A	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Mills (4)	3	97½	97½	97½	
Gen Motors (1g)	10	55½	55⅜	55½	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
Gen O Adv A	3	27¼	27	27¼	— ½
Gen Ry Signal ½g	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Gen Prec Eq (½g)	5	22½	22½	22½	
Gen Real & Util	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	1	22	22	22	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¾g	2	15	14¾	15	
Gen S C pf 4½k †	180	90¾	90⅛	90¾	+1¼
Gen T & Rub ½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Gillette S Raz ¼g	5	9	8⅞	9	
Gillette S R pf 5	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	— ½
Gimbel Bros .15e	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	82	82	82	July 9
Glidden Co (.60g)	2	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
Gobel (Adolf)	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	July 9
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	3	3	3	
Goodrich B F ½g	4	40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
Goodyear Tire 1½g	28	40	40	40	
Gotham Hos (¼e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	July 9
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	5	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
Grand Union	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	36	36	36	
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	4	17⅜	17	17	July 9
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	12	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 1½g	4	25⅞	25½	25¾	
Green (HL) (2a)	4	47⅜	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅜
Greyhound Co (1)	9	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Guantan Sugar	3	4½	4½	4½	
Guantan Sug pf †	10	146	146	146	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	13	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	4	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ½
H					
Hack Water (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .40g	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
Harb-Walker ½e	4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Hayes Mfg	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5 †	20	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅞
Hercules Powder 1e	5	85	84½	85	+ ⅝
Hires (CE) (1.20)	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Holland Furn (2)	3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅝
Hollander (A) ¾g	7	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅞
Holly Sugar (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Homestake Min	8	36¼	35¾	36¼	
Houd-Hersh B ½e	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
Household Fin (4)	2	55	55	55	
Houston Oil	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Hudson B M&S h2	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
Hudson Motor	33	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
I					
Illinois Central	8	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Ill Cent LL (4) †	180	48	47	48	+1½
Indpls P&L .90g	5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon (2)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Inger-Rand (3g)	2	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
Inland Steel (2g)	2	75⅛	75	75	
Inspirat C Cop ½g	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Interchem Co 1.60	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Interlake Iron ½e	1	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Int Harvester (2)	6	73	72½	72¾	— ¼
Int Harv pf (7) †	40	174	173½	174	— ¼
Int Min&Ch(½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Int Mining	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	12	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Int Paper	36	12¾	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	17	59⅛	58	59⅛	+1½
Int Ry Cen Am	9	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
I Ry CApf 1¼k †	1	71¼	70¼	71¼	+ ¾
Int Salt 1g	1	41½	41½	41½	—1¼
Int Tel & Tel	44	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
Int T & T for ct	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
Inter Dep Strs ¾g	2	16	16	16	
Intertype Corp ½g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
J					
Johns-Manville 1e	4	86	85¾	86	+ ¼
Johns-Manv pf 7 †	10	132	132	132	+2
Jones & L Stl 1½g	12	25⅜	25	25	— ¼
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	3	63	61½	63	+ ⅜
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	1	76½	76½	76½	—1½
Joy Mfg (.40g)	2	12	12	12	— ¼
K					
Kan City South	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Kan City So pf 2e	2	27⅛	27	27	— ¼
Kennecott Cop 1g	42	32	31⅝	32	+ ¼
Keystone S&W ½g	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Kinney (GR) Co	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
Kinney $5pf 3k †	20	47½	47½	47½	+1
Kresge SS (½g)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
Kress (SH) (1.60)	5	31¼	31	31	— ½
Kroger Grocery (2)	5	31	30¾	30¾	
L					
Lambert Co 1½	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
Lehigh Val Coal	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Lehigh V Coal pf	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Lehigh Val RR	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Lehman Corp (1a)	3	30¾	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
Lehn & Fink .70g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
Lib-O-F Glass ½g	4	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
Libby McN&L .45g	14	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Liggett & My (3)	5	69½	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
Liggett & My B 3	6	72½	72½	72½	+ ¼
Liquid Carb (1a)	2	20¾	20½	20¾	
Lockheed Airc 1g	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
Loew's Inc (2)	3	62	61⅝	61¾	+ ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	3	50⅞	50½	50½	
Long-Bell Lumb A	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Loose-W Biscuit 1	4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
Lorillard (P) ½g	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Louisv & Nash 2e	3	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ½
Louisv G&E A 1½	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
M					
MacAnd & F 1.30g	4	27	27	27	+ ¼
Mack Trucks (1g)	3	36	36	36	
Macy (RH) Co (2)	15	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ¾
Magma Cop (¾g)	4	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	9	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Mandel Bros ½g	1	10	10	10	
Manhattan Shirt(1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Maracaibo Oil Exp	48	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Marine Midl .16g	15	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Mkt St Ry pr pf †	220	16⅞	16½	16⅞	— ¼
Marshall Field .80	33	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
Martin (GL) 1½g	9	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅜
Martin-Parry	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Masonite Cp (1a)	4	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
MathiesonAlk(½g)	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	
May Dept Strs (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
Maytag Co	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Maytag Co pf ¾k	2	30⅞	30½	30½	— ½
McCall Corp 1.40	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
McCrory Strs (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
McKess & Rob (1)	4	24½	24¼	24¼	
Mead pfBww5½ †	10	74	74	74	
Mead Corp (.30g)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	
Melville Shoe (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	
Mengel Co (¼e)	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
Mengel 5 pf 2½ †	30	40	40	40	—1½
Mesta Mach 1⅞g	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Miami Cop (¼g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Minn-Hon Reg (2)	2	72⅞	72½	72⅞	+ ⅝
Minn-Moline	7	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Minn-Mol pf 3¼k	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ½
Mission Co .85e	2	21½	21	21½	— ⅜
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Monsanto Ch (2)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	
Montgom Ward (2)	22	49½	48⅝	49	+ ½
Morrell J & Co½g	2	33⅝	33½	33½	—
Morris & Essex †	80	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
Mueller Br .80g	1	28	28	28	— ½
Mullins Mfg B	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Murphy pf 4¾ †	80	113¾	113¾	113¾	
Murray Corp ¼g	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
N					
Nash-Kelv ¼g	22	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Nash C & SL 1g †	4	36¾	36½	36½	
Nat Acme (1g)	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	7	12	12	12	
Nat Aviation ¼g	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Nat Biscuit 1.20g	8	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Nat Biscuit pf 7	3	173	173	173	
Nat Bond&Sh .45g	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Nat Can	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
Nat Cash Reg (1)	1	27	27	27	— ⅜
Nat Cyl Gas (.80)	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
Nat Dairy Prod .80	5	20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ¼
Nat Dept Strs(½)	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
Nat Distillers (2)	16	34	33⅞	34	+ ¼
Nat En&Stp (½g)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Nat Gypsum (¼e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	10	85	85	85	
Nat Lead (½)	13	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Nat M&Stl Cas ½g	6	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
Nat Pow & Lt	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Natl Steel (3)	2	63½	63	63½	+ ⅛
N S 6% pf (6) †	30	81¾	81¾	81¾	—1
Nat Sup 5½ pf †	150	76½	75¼	75¾	—1¼
Nat Sup $2 pf ½k	5	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Nat Tea	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
Natomas Co (1)	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp (½g)	45	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¾
Newberry(JJ) 2.40	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
Newmont Min ¾g	5	33	32½	32½	— ½
Newport Ind (.40g)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Newp News Ship 1g	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
N Y Cent RR 1½g	6	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
N Y Chi & St L	6	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
N Y Chi & St L pf	4	69	68½	68¾	+ ½
N Y C Omnib 1½g	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
N Y Dock	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
N Y & Harlem 5 †	120	120	120	120	—1
N Y N H & H	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
N Y N H & H pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
NY Shipbuild 1½g	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Norf & West 10 †	70	186½	185½	185¾	+ ¼
No Am Avia (1e)	7	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
No Am Co (.67)	19	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Nor Am C 6%pf 3	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	
Nor A C 5¾pf2⅞	1	55½	55½	55½	
Northern Pacific 1e	21	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Nor Sta P pf 5 †	20	115½	115½	115½	— ½
Northwest Airl ½e	3	23	22½	22½	— ½
NorthwestTel 3 †	10	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅜
Norwalk T&R .20e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Nor T&Rpf 3½ †	10	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅝
Norwich Phm .30g	1	11½	11½	11½	
O					
Ohio Oil (¼g)	8	19	18⅞	19	
Omnibus Corp	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Otis Elevator .40g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
P					
Pac Am Fish (1e)	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
Pac Coast †	30	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Pac Coast 1 pf †	120	49	48¾	49	
Pac Gas & Elec 2	6	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
Pac Mills (1g)	2	27	27	27	
Pac T&T pf (6) †	30	152½	152½	153½	+ ¾
Pac Tin Cons	21	5⅞	5½	5¾	
Packard Mot .10g	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Pan Am Airways 1e	13	41½	40⅝	40⅞	— ¾
Panh P & R .10g	58	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
PanEPLpf 5.60 †	60	110¾	110	110¾	+ ¾
ParaffineClpf 4 †	70	104¾	104½	104½	—1½
Param Pict 1.20	37	30	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
Parke Davis .90g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Parker Rust-Pr ¾g	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
Parmelee Transport	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Patino Mines 2g	2	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
Penney (J C) (3)	4	98¼	98	98	—1
Penn Cent Airl	9	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Penn Coal & Coke	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Penn-Dix pf 1¼k	2	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
Penn RR 1g	5	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Peoples GL&C (4)	1	60	60	60	+ ¼
Pepsi-Cola (1g)	31	48⅛	46⅞	48⅛	+1¾
Pere Marq pf †	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Petrol Corp .20g	5	9½	9⅜	9½	
Pfeiffer Brew ½g	1	8	8	8	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	19	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ¼
Phila Co 6pf 3 †	20	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ¼
Phila CoS6pf 6 †	10	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ⅛
Phila El Co wd	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Philco Corp .35g	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
Philip Morris (3a)	1	90	90	90	+ ⅜
Phillips Pet (2)	19	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	+ ½
Phoenix pf 5¼k †	10	87	87	87	+1
Pillsbury Flour ¾g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ½
Pitt Forgings ½g	5	13	13	13	+ ¼
Pitt Scr & B .20g	3	6⅛	6	6	
Pitt Stl 5% pf †	20	48	47⅞	48	— ⅛
Pittston Co	1	4½	4½	4½	
Plymouth Oil ½g	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Poor & Co B	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Postal Tel pf	4	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Pressed Stl C ¾g	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Proctor & Gam (2)	1	56	56	56	+ ¼
Pub Svc NJ (½g)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
Pub Svc NJ wd †	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
P S NJ 8 pf 8 †	50	125	125	125	— ⅛
P S NJ 7 pf 7 †	20	110½	110½	110½	
P S NJ 6 pf 6 †	140	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛	
P S NJ $5 pf 5 †	30	90	90	90	
Pullman (1g)	5	39	38¾	39	— ⅛
Pure Oil (½e)	10	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Pure Oil 5% pf 5	2	104½	104½	104½	
Purity Bak ½g	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
R					
Radio C of A .20g	66	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Radio pf (3½)	3	70	70	70	+ ⅞
Radio-Keith-Orph	28	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Radio-K-O pf2k †	160	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
RR Sec Ill C St †	51	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Raybestos-M ¾g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Rayonier Inc (½e)	8	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Rayonier Inc pf (2)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ¼
Reading Co (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Reis & Co 1st pf †	10	70¼	70	70¼	+ ¼
Reming Rand ¾g	8	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
Rens R pf ww 4½ †	1	78	78	78	+ ¾
Rens&Saratog 8 †	10	12	12	12	—1¾
Rec Motors	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
Repub Steel (½g)	46	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Revere Cop&Brass	7	9⅛	9	9	
Rev CS¼pf5¼ †	100	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	+ ⅝
Reynolds Met ½e	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Reyn M pf 5½ †	110	90½	89½	89½	— ⅛
Reynolds Spr ¼g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Reynolds T B 1.40	2	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
Richfield Oil (½e)	39	11½	10¾	11½	+ ⅝
Rust I&Spf2½ †	20	48¾	48¾	48¾	
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	3	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅜
Safe St 5%pf5 †	51	112¼	112¼	112¼	
St L-San Fran pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Savage Arms (½g)	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Schenley Distil 1g	6	35¾	35⅝	35¾	+ ⅜
Scott P $4 pf 4 †	10	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
Seaboard Air Line	7	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Seaboard Air L pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Sears Roebuck (3)	16	82½	82⅛	82¼	+ ½
Servel Inc (1)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Sharon Stl Cp ½g	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Sharp&Dohme ¼g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Shattuck (FG) .40	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Sheaffer Pen 2a †	20	45	45	45	
Shell Un Oil .40g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
Silver K (.30g)	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Simmons Co (¼g)	4	26	25¾	26	
Sinclair Oil (½)	254	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
Skelly Oil (¾g)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	
Sloss-Sheffield 3g	30	114	114	114	— ½
Smith(AO)Corp½g	1	33	33	33	— ½
Smith & Cor Ty 2	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Socony-Vacuum ½	14	14	13⅞	14	
So Am G & P .10e	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
SoP RicoSug(1½g)	6	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Sou Cal Edis 1½	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Sou Nat Gas (1)	2	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Southern Pacific 1e	38	28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ½
Southern Ry (2g)	8	27	26⅞	27	
South Ry pf 3¾g	2	46⅜	46¼	46¼	+ ⅝
Sparks With ¼g	1	6	6	6	
Sperry Cp (1½e)	6	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
Spiegel Inc	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Square D Co (1g)	6	39½	39⅜	39½	
Stand Brands .10g	18	7½	7⅜	7½	
Stand Gas & El	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Std G&E $4 pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Std G&E $6 pr pf	2	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
Std G&E $7 pr pf	12	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
Stand Oil Cal .85g	17	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
Std Oil Ind (1)	10	37	37	37	
Std Oil N J (1a)	8	58¼	58⅛	58¼	+ ⅛
Std Oil Ohio 1½	3	44	44	44	
Stand Steel Sp	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Starrett(LS) (1¾g)	1	29⅛	29	29	— ¼
Sterling Drug 1½g	5	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	
Stewart Warn ½	2	13½	13½	13½	
Stokely Bros	38	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
Stone & Web ¼e	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Studebaker (¼g)	10	12⅛	12	12	
Sunshine Mng ¼g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Superior Oil .05e	68	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ¼
Sup Steel (1.20)	6	30	29¾	30	+ ½
Swift & Co 1.20a	11	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
Swift Intl (2)	3	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Sylvan El Prod ½g	5	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Syming-Gould ¼g	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
T					
Tenn Corp (½g)	1	12	12	12	
Texas & P Ry 1e	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
Texas Co (2)	4	53	52¾	53	
Texas G Prod .10g	48	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
Texas G Sulph (2)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Texas Pac C&O .40	18	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Texas P L Tr .10e	9	12¼	12	12¼	
That cv pf 3.60 †	100	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅜
Thermoid Co .40	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Thermoid pf (3) †	30	46⅜	46½	46⅜	+ ¾
Third Ave Tran	1	6	6	6	
Thompson-Starrett	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
Tide W A Oil .60	26	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Tide Wat pf 4½ †	120	100¼	100	100¼	
TimDetAxle(1¼g)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ¼
Timekn R Bear 1g	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	
Transamerica (½)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Trans & West Air	3	24⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
Tri-Cont Corp	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Twen C-Fox F ½g	52	22	21½	22	+ ½
Twin City Rap Tr	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
Twin C pf 3½k †	51	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅜
U					
Underwood-El (1g)	2	56¼	55½	55½	—2
Union Bag & P	19	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Union Carb 2¼g	17	84	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅛
Un El M pf 4½ †	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
Un El M pf (5) †	10	115½	115½	115½	
Un Oil Cal (1)	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Un Pacific pf (4)	2	90½	90¼	90½	+ ½
Un Pacific (6)	3	100½	100⅜	100½	+ ½
Unit Air Lines ½g	8	32⅞	32	32	— ⅞
Unit Aircraft 1½g	7	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
Unit Biscuit (½g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Unit Corp	14	2	1⅞	2	
Unit Corp pf (1k)	49	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ¼
Unit Drug	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
Unit Dyewood	2	8½	8½	8½	
Unit El Coal	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Unit Fruit 1¾g	3	74½	73¾	74½	+ ½
Unit Gas Imp .20a	135	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
Unit Gas Ex Dist	99	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Unit Paperbd ½e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
US & For Sec	2	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
US & F S pf 6 †	10	95	95	95	— ⅛
US Freight (½g)	11	17⅜	16½	17⅜	+1⅜
US Hoff Mach ½e	8	9½	9½	9½	
US Indus Alco 1a	3	40	40	40	+ ¼
US Leather	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
US Lines	3	7	7	7	
US Pipe&Fdry 2	3	36	35½	36	+ ¼
US Real & Imp	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
US Rubber (¼g)	17	43¾	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
US Rubber 1pf 4e	8	125	125	125	+ ½
U S Sm R&M 2½g	2	54	54	54	—1
US Steel (2g)	29	57¼	56⅞	57	— ⅜
US Steel pf (7)	4	121¼	121	121¼	+ ¼
US Tobacco (.60g)	12	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ¼
Utd Stockyds .15e	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Utd Stores A	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Univ Lab	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
V					
Vanadium Cp (½g)	*3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Va-Caro Chem	25	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Va-C Chem 6 pf 5e	1	67	67	67	— ¼
Vic Chem Wr (½g)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
Virgin Ry pf 1½	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
W					
Wabash RRpf4½g	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¾
Walgreen Co 1.60	1	27½	27½	27½	
Walker H G&W h4	1	48½	48½	48½	
Walworth Co .30g	7	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Ward Baking B	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Ward Bak pf 1.40k	2	54½	53	53	—2
Warner Bros Pict	7	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Waukesha Motor 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Webster Eisenlohr	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Wesson O & S ¾g	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Wesson O&S pf 4	1	76	76	76	+1
West Ind Sug ½e	6	15½	15½	15½	
West Penn EA 7 †	10	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
West P E 7pf 7 †	30	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
West P E 6pf 6 †	20	85	85	85	
W Va Pulp&P .45g	7	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
W Va P&Ppf 6 †	10	107½	107½	107½	
West Auto Sup (1)	2	28	28	28	
West Maryland	1	5	5	5	
Western Un Tel 1g	10	39¼	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
Westing Air Br ½g	4	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
West El & Mfg 2g	5	98¾	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
Wheeling Stl ½g	3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Wheel S pr pf 5 †	140	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅞
White Motor ¼g	8	21⅛	21	21	
White Rk M Sp	32	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
White Sewing Mach	5	5½	5½	5½	
Wilcox Oil & Gas	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Willys-Overland	16	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Willys-Overland pf	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Wilson & Co	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Woodward Iron ½g	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
Woolw'th FW 1.60	15	40⅞	40½	40¾	
Worthington P & M	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
Y					
Yellow Tr&C (½g)	10	18⅛	18	18	
Yellow T 7 of 7 †	30	137	137	137	
Young Spg & W	10	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ½
Youngs S & T (1g)	13	39⅛	38⅝	39	— ⅜
Youngst Stl D ½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Z					
Zenith Radio (1g)	3	35⅜	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Zonite Prods .10g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (z) ex-rights; (†) actual sales.
(*) Called shares. (†) Ex-distribution. (x) When distributed.

Stocks Mixed; Profit Taking Cuts Advances

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Stocks generally remained on the upward track in today's market, although week-end profit taking put many leaders in the minus ranks.

Invasion of Sicily, with implications that it was the beginning of the real European offensive, aided some of the peace shares. There was lightening of commitments in virtually all groups, however, by those who desired to await more news on the big Allied push.

Irregularly higher tendencies prevailed at the start in fairly active dealings. While volume dwindled, assorted new 1943 tops were in evidence near the final hour but fractional losses were widespread.

Better performers included Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Edison, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil (N. J.), Sears Roebuck, and U. S. Rubber. Declining tendencies were shown by U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Great Northern, N. Y. Central, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, and Dow Chemical.

General Electric slipped, along with Western Union, Boeing and Southern Railway.

Bond Trends Mixed

Mixed trends prevailed in the bond market today and a number of the medium-grade rails which enjoyed demand yesterday slipped fractionally.

Scattered buying among the carrier loans persisted, however, and the tone of the rest of the list was steady.

Improving modestly were Rock Island 4½s of '60, Alleghany 5s of '49 and '50 and income 5s, Burlington general 4s, Erie 4½s and Northern Pacific 6s.

Under water much of the time were St. Paul 5s of '75 and 2000, North Western 5s of '87, Denver & Rio Grande 4s, Lehigh Valley 4s, Missouri Pacific 5½s, "F" 5s of '77 and General 4s and Frisco 4½s of '78.

Scattered gains appeared in the utility list, helping among others Columbia Gas 5s of '61 and Western Union 4½s.

Foreign bonds attracted little attention and a few South Americans eased. U. S. Governments were quiet and steady.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 3s 80	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
35 Alleg 5s 49	98½	98⅛	98⅛
8 Alleg 5s 50	90	90	90
19 Alleg inc 5s 50	85	84⅜	85
19 Allis Ch 4s 52	109¾	109¾	109¾
14 Am&FP 5s 2030	89⅛	89	89
2 Am I GC 5½s 49	104	104	104
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Am T&T 3s 56	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
30 ACL 1st 4s 52	92¾	92⅜	92¾
1 ACL clt 4s 52	88	88	88
4 ACL 4½s 64	72⅞	72¾	72⅞
6 B&O 1st m 48	76	75⅝	75⅝
23 B&O 95 A	42⅞	42½	42½
5 B&O 95 C	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
2 B&O 96 F	42¾	42¾	42¾
15 B&O cv 60	33½	33	33
6 B&O 4s 48	72¾	72⅝	72¾
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	64	64	64
8 B&O SW 50	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
10 B&O TC 4s 59	57¼	57	57
9 BostMe 4½s70	56¾	56½	56¾
5 BufR&P 57st	44½	44½	44½
5 Can N 5s69Jly	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Can P 4½s60	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Can P 4s perp	86⅛	86	86
4 Cen G 5s59C	40⅞	40½	40½
3 CenG 1st5s45	89	88¾	88¾
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
24 Cen P 1st 4s 49	95½	95½	95½
17 CRRNJ 5s 87	35¼	35	35
4 Cer-td 5½s 48	100	99⅞	100
64 Chi&A 3s 49	27⅝	27¼	27½
13 CB&Q 3s 49	90¾	90½	90½
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	82½	82¼	82¼
41 CB&Q g 4s 58	98½	98⅛	98⅛
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	103	103	103
17 C&EI inc 97	47	46⅞	47
7 CGW 4½s 2038	44¾	44½	44½
180 CMSPP 5s 75	41	40½	40¼
166 CMSPP 5s 2000	15⅛	15	15
21 CMSP 4½s 89C	68	67½	67⅝
75 C&NW 5s 87	63½	63¼	63¼
38 C&NW 4¾s 49	12⅝	12¼	12¼
36 CRIP 4½s 52 A	37⅞	37¼	37¼
37 CRIP 4½s 60	11¾	11⅝	11½
16 CRI&P 4s 88	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
76 CRIP r 4s 34	34⅜	33¾	33¾
2 Ch US 3⅜s 63	109½	109½	109½
11 CCCSL 4½s 77	57¼	56⅞	57
21 Cl Ut 4½s77	75⅛	75	75⅛
84 ColS 4½s80	46⅛	46¼	46⅛
8 ColG 5s52May	103½	103	103
23 Col G 5s 61	102⅜	102	102⅜
1 Con Oil 3½s51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 CrucStl 3½s55	97	97	97
12 Del&H r4s43	70¾	70¾	70¾
83 D&RG 4s36	40	39	39
1 D&RGW 5s55	9¼	9¼	9¼
58 DRGW 5s55a	8⅝	8½	8⅝
27 D&RGW 5s78	34	33⅞	34
27 Erie 4½s 2015	65⅛	64¾	64¾
3 Erie 4s95	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
11 GenStlC 5½s49	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Odrich 4¼s56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 GtNor 4s46G	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 GtNor 4s46H	103	103	103
1 GM&O 4s75	94	94	94
12 B&M r5s67	58½	58¼	58¼
6 H&M inc 5s57	29⅝	29½	29⅝
3 Ill Bell 2&s81	104	104	104
8 IC 4s52	62½	62½	62½
11 IC 4s53	60½	60¼	60½
13 IC r4s55	60⅛	60	60
11 IC 4¾s66	52½	52	52
10 ICCSL 5s63A	58⅜	58	58⅜
2 ICCSL 4½s63	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
110 IntGN 6s 52	23	22½	22½
7 IntGN1st6s52	51	50¾	50¾
5 IntGN 5s56C	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Int HE 6s44	64	64	64
1 Int Pap 5s47	104½	104½	104½
10 IntT&T 5s55	82	82	82
8 KCFtS 4s36	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2 KC Cou 5s50	74	74	74
7 LacG 5½s53	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 LVNY 4½s50	72	72	72
2 LehV 5s2003	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
31 LehV 4s2003	37	36½	36½
15 Lou&A 5s69	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 L&N 4½s2003	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 L&N 3⅜s2003	94½	94½	94½
2 Manati S 4s57	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
15 MichCG 4s63	109½	109¼	109½
12 MSPSSM g5s38	29⅞	29¾	29¾
4 M-K-T 5s62A	58½	58½	58½
2 M-K-T aj 5s67	34¾	34¾	34¾
7 M-K-T 1st4s90	54½	54⅜	54⅜
152 MoP 5½s49	14	13⅝	13¾
9 MoP 5s65A	58⅞	58½	58½
46 MoP 5s77F	58⅝	58¼	58½
5 MoP 5s77Fct	58	58	58
25 MoP 5s78G	58⅞	58⅝	58½
17 MoP 5s80H	58⅝	58⅛	58½
24 MoP 5s81I	58⅝	58⅛	58½
88 MoP g4s75	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
3 MWPPS5s65	113	112⅞	113
4 Mor&E 4½s55	45	45	45
5 Mor&E 3½s2000	50	50	50
20 NOTM 5s54	75¾	75¾	75¾
14 NYC r3s2013	63¼	63	63
47 NYC 4½s2013A	57	56⅞	57
19 NYC cn4s98	62½	62	62
7 NYC cv 3⅝s '52	81½	81⅜	81½
2 NYCChSL 5½s '74	92	92	92
6 NY ChSL 4½s '78	81½	81	81
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 NY NH&H 6s '48	53	53	53
8 NY NH&H 4½s '67	49¼	49⅛	49⅛
8 NY NH&H 4s '55	47	47	47
1 NY NH&H 4s '56	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
5 NY OW r 4s '92	10	10	10
12 NY WB 4½s '46	18½	18½	18½
5 Norf S 5s '2014	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
6 Norf S 4½s '98	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
34 Nor P 6s 2047	80	79⅞	80
4 Nor P 5s 2047 D	67⅝	66⅞	67⅝
18 Nor P 4½s 2047	61½	61¼	61⅜
11 Nor P 4s '97	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
15 Nor P 3s 2047	58½	58	58½
10 PG&E 3¾s61	112¼	112¼	112¼
6 PenP&L 4½s74	107¼	107¼	107
13 PenRR g5s68	116	115⅞	116
6 PenRR g4½s65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
13 PenRR 4½sd70	96	95⅞	95⅞
6 PenRR 3¼s52	98¼	98	98¼
7 PereM 4½s80	76	75¾	76
4 PhilCo 4¼s61	105½	105½	105½
4 PhilPet 1⅞s51	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 PortlGE 4½s60	97½	97⅜	97½
8 Rdg 4½s 97 A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
7 Rio GW 4s 39	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
20 Rio GW 4s 49	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞
18 StLIMS 4s RG 33	92½	92⅜	92⅜
8 StLSF 5s 50 B	37⅛	37	37
25 StLSF 4½s 78	37⅛	37	37⅛
34 StLSF 4s 50 A	35⅛	35	35
15 StLSW rf 5s 90	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
37 Sea AL c 6s 45	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
6 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
15 Sea AL 4s 50 st	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
15 Sea AL rf 4s 59 ct	22	22	22
2 Sea-AF 6s 35 A	24	23¾	23¾
1 Soc-Vac 3s 64	107	107	107
3 So Pac 4½s 68	65⅛	64¾	64¾
18 So Pac 4½s 81	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
9 So Pac 4½s 69	63⅞	63¾	63⅞
8 So Pac rf4s 55	87	87	87
8 So Pac clt 4s 49	87½	87¼	87¼
4 So Pac4½s Or 77	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
8 So PSFT 4s 50	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜
4 Sou Ry 6½s 56	99¾	99½	99½
7 Sou Ry g6s 56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
7 Sou Ry cn 5s 94	105½	105	105
10 Sou Ry g4s56	78⅞	78¼	78¼
1 SWBell 3s 68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Std ONJ 3s 61	107	107	107
2 Stdbkr 6s 45	107	107	107
6 Tex Corp 3s65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Tex Corp 3s59	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 T&P 5s 79c	85	85	85
43 Th Ave 5s 60	35½	35⅜	35½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Un Drug 5s 53	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Utah P&L 5s44	100	100	100
1 Wab 4¼s91	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
3 Walwrth 4s 55	96⅛	96	96
9 W Sh 4s2361	58	57⅛	57⅛
4 W Md 4s52	92¼	92	92
5 WPac 1st5s46	69	69	69
10 WPac 5s46asd	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 WestUn 5s51	99⅞	99½	99⅞
14 WestUn 5s60	96	95¾	95⅞
11 WestUn 4½s50	100	99⅝	100
9 WhStl 3½s66	91½	91½	91½
2 WisCen 4s49	57	57	57
12 YoungST3½s60	99¾	99⅝	99⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Austral 4½s56	89	89	89
2 Braz 6½s26-57	44½	44½	44½
1 Chile 6s60asd	22	22	22
10 Cuba 4½s77	95	94⅝	95
4 Denmk 6s42	64	64	64
1 Denmk 4½s62	52	52	52
1 Norway 4¼s 65	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
16 Rio de J 8s 46	29	29	29
5 Rio de J 6½s 53	27½	27½	27½
10 Serbs CS 7s 62	14¼	14¼	14¼

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 2,907,000; previous day, 14,714,100; week ago, 4,892,000; year ago, 1,866,900; two years ago, 3,311,000; Jan. 1 to date, 2,092,301,400; year ago, 1,155,337,200; two years ago, 1,176,109,425.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
700	Airc Access (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Air-Way El Ap (.20g)	3	3	3
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	112¼	112¼	112¼
150	Alum Ltd (h8a)	103	102½	103
400	Alum Co Am (2g)	117½	117	117
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
200	Am Beverage	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
200	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
50	Am C P&LA (¾g)	38⅛	38	38
50	Am C P&LA nw(.60g)	34¾	34¾	34¾
4700	Am Cit P&LB	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	47¾	47¼	47¾
600	Am & Fgn P war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am Fork & Hoe (½g)	16¾	16¾	16¾
500	Am Gas&El (1.60)	29	28⅞	28⅞
150	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	108¾	108¾	108¾
25	Am Gen $2½ pf(2½)	39	39	39
300	Am Laun Mch (1g)	27⅝	27½	27½
1000	Am Light&T (1.20)	19	18⅞	19
7500	Am Maracaibo	1½	1⅜	1½
1900	Am Republics (.10g)	12⅛	12	12⅛
300	Am Superpow pf	16⅞	16½	16½
500	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¾	4¾
1300	Ark Nat Gas A	5	5	5
10	Ark P & L pf (7)	94	94	94
100	Aro Equip (.70g)	21	21	21
1100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6½	6½	6½
300	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6	6	6
9000	Atlas Corp war (4e)	2½	2⅜	2½
200	Atlas D Forge (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Automat Prod (½g)	5	5	5
100	Avery&Sons (½e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Axton-Fish A	97	96½	96¾
200	Babcock&Wil (½g)	24	23⅝	23⅝
300	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39	38¾	38⅞
200	Baldwin Loco war	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	Barium Sta Stl	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Basic Refract (.20g)	5½	5½	5½
1000	Beach Airc (1e)	15	14¾	15
20	Bell Tel Can (h8)	130	129	130
100	Bellanca Airc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3400	Berk&Gay Furn	1	1	1
1400	Bliss (EW) (2)	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
200	Blue Ridge	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	Braz T L&P (h¾g)	23½	23	23½
500	Breeze Corp (.80g)	11	11	11
200	Brewst Aero	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Bridgpt Mach	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Brill A	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Br-Am Oil (h1)	18¾	18¾	18¾
200	Br-Am Tb br (.225g)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Brown Rubber	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
900	Buf ..&EP pf	16¼	16	16
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12½	12½	12½
900	Burry Biscuit	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	Cab El Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1300	Cal El Pow	6¼	6⅛	6¼
2700	Callite Tung	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
100	Can Marconi	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Can NYPow pf (5)	95¼	95¼	95¼
100	Can Ohio Stl	9¼	9¼	9¼
600	Cessna Airc (1e)	10⅛	10	10
325	Childs pf	18¾	17¼	18½
3700	Cities Service	17¼	16¾	17⅛
350	Cit Svc pf	94⅞	93⅞	94⅞
100	Cit Svc pfB	9½	9½	9½
100	Cleve El Illum (1g)	35	34¾	35
500	Cleve Tract (¾g)	15¼	14¾	15¼
100	Club Al Uten (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Cockshutt Plow (¼e)	11	11	11
900	Colon Develop	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
300	Colonial Airl	10	9⅞	9⅞
100	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Colts P F As (1¼g)	51	51	51
300	Colum G&E pf (5)	54¾	54	54¾
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	5	5	5
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	63	63	63
100	Cons Ret Strs (⅜g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Cons Stl Corp	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	95	95	95
800	Cont Roll & Stl ¾g	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Cooper-Bess	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Copper Range	6¼	6¼	6¼
800	Cosden Petro	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
375	Cosden Petro pf	23½	23	23½
1300	Creole Pet (½a)	27	26⅝	26⅝
1300	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞
100	Darby Pet	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	De Vilbiss (2)	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
300	Durh Hos B (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	12¼	12	12¼
300	East Gas&F	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	East G&F 6 pf (2¼k)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
125	East Sta pf A	29⅛	29	29
100	Easy Wash MB (½e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
510	East Sug As pf (2½k)	39	38⅛	38⅛
150	East Sta pf B	29	29	29
5300	El Bond & Sh	8¾	8¼	8¼
1200	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	75⅝	74¾	75⅝
200	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	72	72	72
100	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	El P&L war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	EquityCrp$3pf (1½k)	32	32	32
200	Fairchild En & Air	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	Fansteel Met (¼e)	23⅜	23	23
300	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10	Found In En pf	22	22	22
50	Fox (P) Brew (1a)	32½	32½	32½
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	16	16	16
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	21½	21½	21½
50	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	42½	42½	42½
100	Gen Alloys	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Gen G&E pf B	100½	100½	100½
100	Gen Share	2	2	2
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	72½	72½	72½
25	Georg Pow$6pf (6)	110	110	110
200	Glen Ald Coal	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
100	Gray Mfg (15f)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50	Gt Atl & P nv (3¼g)	81	80½	81
100	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2500	Gulf Oil (1a)	47⅜	47⅛	47⅛
200	Hall Lamp (.30e)	6	6	6
100	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Hazeltine (1g)	30⅝	30½	30½
50	Hearn D St pf (3)	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
300	Hecla Min (½g)	7	7	7
900	Hoe (R) & Co A	30	29⅞	30
300	Holl C Kold (h.65)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
150	Horn & Hard (1.60)	27⅛	26¾	27⅛
100	Humble Oil (¾g)	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
200	Hum-Ross F (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Huyler's	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pw div ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Ill IowaPwpf (1¼k)	38	38	38
300	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	15⅛	15	15
200	Imp Oil Ltd rg (h½)	15¼	15⅛	15¼
70	Ind Svc 6 pf	31	31	31
35	Indus Finan pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
400	Ins Co N Aam (2½)	83¾	83⅝	83⅝
200	Int Indust	4	4	4
1500	Int Petrol (h1)	20⅛	19¾	20
10000	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
250	Int Utilpf	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
100	Inters Pw Del pf	4	4	4
900	Ital Superpow A	1¾	1⅜	1¾
400	Jacobs (F L)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
25	Jer CP&L 5½sP(5½)	79	79	79
10	Jer CP&L 7pf(7)	96	96	96
200	Kingston Prod(.10)	4	4	4
90	Koppers Co pf (6)	96½	96½	96½
700	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
200	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1200	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8⅛	8	8
3300	Leonard Oil Dev	½	½	½
200	Lit Bros	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9	8⅞	9
100	Long Is Ltg	2	2	2
150	Long Is L pf	52¾	52	52½
275	Long Is L pf B	48½	47⅝	48
100	Loudon Pack St	1¼	1¼	1¼
3000	Louis L & E .20G	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Margay Oil	23	23	23
100	Massey-Harris	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	McCord Rad B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	Memph N Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
100	Mich Stl Tubs (.15g)	6	6	6
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1100	Mid St P B vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Mid West Corp (.20g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
50	Midvale (2.10e)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
100	Mid-West Abr	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
300	Missouri P Svc (.20g)	7½	7⅛	7⅛
900	Molybdenum (⅛g)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
200	Monarch M T 1½g	18⅛	18	18
900	Monogram Pict	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	32¼	32¼	32¼
200	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Mount Prod (½)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Mur Oh Mfg	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Muskogee (¼g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
900	Nat Bellas Hess	2	1⅞	2
100	Nat City Lines (1a)	25½	25½	25½
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	52	52	52
1800	Nat Fuel G (1)	11½	11⅜	11½
10	Nat P&L pf (6)	101¾	101¾	101¾
500	Nat Tun & Mines	1½	1½	1½
100	Nestle-LeMurA	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	New Eng Pow Asso	3¾	3¾	3¾
275	N E P A 6 pf	51½	50¾	50¾
200	N H Clock	7½	7½	7½
200	N J Zinc	64½	64¼	64½
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	NY Wat Svc pf	55	55	55
3700	Niag Hud Pow	3¼	3⅛	3¼
425	Niag Hud 1pf	82¾	82⅛	82¼
200	Niag Hud 2pf	72½	72½	72½
100	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
500	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1900	Niles-Bem-P	10¾	10⅜	10¾
200	Nip'sing M (h.10e)	1⅜	1¼	1¼
600	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Nor Sta Pw A	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	27	27	27
200	Ogden Corp (¾g)	4	4	4
100	Pac G&B 6 pf (1⅜)	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
100	Pantepec Oil Ven	8½	8⅛	8½
100	Prkrsbg R&R (½g)	17	17	17
1800	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	98	98	98
50	Pa Salt (3½g)	171	170½	171
50	Pa Wat&Pw (4)	67	67	67
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
300	Phila Co (.45g)	8⅜	8¼	8¼
1200	Phoneix Sec	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
300	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1¾	1¾
40	Pitts & Lake E (2½g)	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	94½	94	94½
200	Pleas V Wine (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Potrero Sugar	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
25	Pug SdP&L $pf	116	116	116
400	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	75½	75	75
60	Quaker Oats (4)	88¾	88¾	88¾
6400	RKO opt war	1	1¾	2
100	Raym Conc (1a)	17¼	17¼	17¼
400	Raytheon Mfg	12	11⅞	12
600	Red Bank Oil	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	Republic Avia (¼g)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
4500	Richmond Rad (.10g	3½	3¼	3½
100	Roeser & Pend (1)	15¾	15⅜	15¾
100	Ryan Cons Pet	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
600	St Regis Pap	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	Salt Dome Oil	8½	8⅛	8½
200	Savoy Oil	3	3	3
200	Schiff Co	15¾	15⅛	15¾
200	Scovill Mfg	30	30	30
50	Scran-SBW pf	51	51	51
500	Scullin Stl (1g)	14¾	14⅝	14¾
3200	Segal Lock & H	1⅝	1½	1½
200	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selected Ind cv	9	9	9
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	72¼	72¼	72¼
300	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Simplicity Pat	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30	Singer Mfg (6a)	235	230½	235
900	Solar Airc (.10g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Solar Mfg	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
100	Southl Royal (.40)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Stand Dredg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	St Oil Ky	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	Su Pow & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	St Pow&L pf	55	53¼	55
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	9½	9½	9½
200	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	20	20	20
50	Sun Ray Drug (.80)	11½	11½	11½
2300	Sunray Oil (.10g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
550	Sunray Oilpf (2¾)	48¼	48	48
100	Technicolor	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	Texas P&L pf	113	113	113
800	TexonOil&L (.20g)	7	6¾	6¾
200	Tob Prod Exp	5¼	5⅛	5¼
200	Trans-Lux	3	3⅛	3⅛
100	Transwest Oil (¼g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
2000	Tri-Cont war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Udylite Corp (.20e)	3	3	3
600	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4	4	4
200	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1½	1½	1½
1500	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Unit Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
250	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	121½	121⅜	121½
60	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Lt & Pow A	½	½	½
300	Unit L&P pf	54⅝	54	54⅝
75	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	72	72	72
200	Unit Spcities	5¼	5	5¼
200	US & Int Sec	⅞	⅞	⅞
1400	US Foil B	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1100	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	2⅞	3
225	Utah P&L pf 5¼k	65	64¾	65
100	Utility Equit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Valspar Corp	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Valspar pf (2¼e)	29	29	29
1200	Venezuel Pet	7¾	7½	7¾
100	Waco Airc (.30e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Wagner Bak vtc	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
500	Wentwth Mfg (⅜g)	3½	3½	3½
1100	West Va C&C (½e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
900	West Air Lines	10¾	10½	10½
700	Woolwth Ltd (.30)	3	3	3
300	Wright Harg (.30)	3	3	3

Total stock sales today estimated 170,000 shares; year ago, 26,815 shares.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yes'rd'y	Close Yr ago
Wheat			
July	1.48⅛	1.48	1.19¾
September	1.46	1.46	1.22
December	1.47⅝	1.47¾	1.26
May	1.49⅛	1.49⅛	1.30⅝
Oats			
July	.70⅝	.70⅝	.47⅝
September	.68⅝	.69	.48⅛
December	.68⅞	.69	.50⅛
May	.70	.70¼	.53⅝
Rye			
July	1.09¼	1.09¾	.67⅛
September	1.08	1.08	.69⅝
December	1.09⅛	1.09½	.73⅜
May	1.12	1.11⅝	.78⅝

Cotton

July	20.60	20.62	20.55	20.62	20.00
October	20.05	20.06	20.01	20.03	20.00
December	19.88	19.88	19.82	19.87	19.00
March	19.72	19.73	19.66	19.71	19.00
May	19.60	19.61	19.52	19.59	19.00

Spot 21.52.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

July 10

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	30¾	30½	30¾	30½
5.00	Bos Elevated	68	67½	68	67½
1.20a	Bos Her-Trav	19⅛	18½	18⅝	18½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	28	27¾	27¾	27½
..	East Mass A	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
.50a	Eastern SS	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
	Maine Cent pf	29⅝	29½	29½	29
2.00a	Mergenthaler	48⅝	48½	48½	47½
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜
..	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Utah M & T	25c	25c	25c	25c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
20 Am P&L 6s 2016	106½	106	106½
10 As Elec 4½s 53	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1 As G&E 4½s 49	22	22	22
7 Cen St El 5½s 54	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
6 Cen St El 5s 48	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
11 Cities Ser 5s 50	96⅛	96	96⅛
12 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	96	95⅞	95⅞
9 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
10 East G&F 4s 56 A	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
26 Elec P&L 5s 2030	100	100	100
1 Fla P&L 5s 54	108	108	108
1 Fla Pow 4s 66 C	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 Gen Pub S 5s 53	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Geo P&L 5s 78	99¼	99¼	99¼
9 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ind Svc 63 A	89	89	89
12 Inters Pow 6s 52	53	53¼	53
1 Inters Pow 5s 57	85	85	85
10 Minn P&L 5s 55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
6 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102¼	102	102¼
2 N Eng G&E 5s 50	69¼	69	69
2 N Eng G&E 5s 48	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
2 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96	96	96
4 Nor Con Ut 5½s48A	85	85	85
1 Okla Nat Gas 3¾s 55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Pac P&L 5s 55	105	104⅛	104⅛
1 Phila El P 5½s 72	115	115	115
1 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	149⅛	149⅛	149⅛
3 Queens Bor G5½s 52	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
5 Scullin Stl 3s 51	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 So Cal Ed 3s 65	105	105	105
5 Spalding 5s 89	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
1 Tex El S 5s 60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Tex P&L 6s 2022A	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Twin CRT 5½s52A	91½	91½	91½
7 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	106	106	106
31 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	20	19⅝	19⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Russian 6½s 1919	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants, (xw) Without warrants, (war) Warrants.

Babson Gives Four Rules For Buying Stocks

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK—Subject to minor corrections, we have had a bull market for some 14 months. It is not yet time to forecast how high the stock market will eventually go. It is clear, however, that considerably higher averages will ultimately be attained. Further favorable prices are assured by powerful underlying forces. Among these is the fact that one way to compensate increased living costs, occasioned by inflation, is through buying good stocks. How to do this is the basis of my article today.

Small investors with only a few thousand dollars should now stick to War Savings Bonds and now steer clear of the stock market. Many wise investors or professional stock speculators would be satisfied with a sure 33⅓ per cent increase in their capital over a period of 10 years, which gain the Series E bonds will give not considering interest. To obtain such a gain otherwise now more than the usual businessman's risk may be incurred.

Safe Investment

Through the medium of both Series E and F War Savings Bonds, all investors, large and small, can automatically increase their capital. There is no risk to these appreciation bonds which, bought at a discount, will, upon maturity, return 33⅓ per cent more than they cost. I get provoked at some New Deal measures, but I certainly believe these short War Bonds to be both a safe investment and a good speculation. I say the latter because there may be some great panic bargains before the time these 10-year bonds mature. People with very little money should buy stocks only during panics.

Usually it is better for the small investor to confine his purchases to stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Generally speaking, nearly all stocks will rise to some extent in a bull market. For the purpose of this article, therefore, let us assume that the trend of the market is definitely up and consider certain basic rules that govern successful investing.

1. Depressed Stocks. These come first in order. They should represent well-established companies selling for less than the amount of their working capital per share. In such situations, the investor is buying net current assets at a discount and paying nothing for the equipment, earning power, or for the experience and ability of the management.

Dividend Stocks

2. Dividend Stocks. No well-balanced portfolio is complete without a backlog of dividend-paying stocks. To be really safe, earnings should—over a normal term of years—amount to nearly twice the established dividend rate in the company selected. Yield and stability are the factors most sought for in this group, but at the same time one can be assured that such stocks will not lag behind in any bull market.

3. Low Labor Cost Stocks. A large number of labor union employees, if headed by unwise labor leaders, make many otherwise attractive companies poor investments. One reason why I have not liked the rail stocks, as a group, is because of the enormous amount of organized labor it takes to run the railroads. As a direct opposite of these stocks, fire insurance stocks appeal to me. They are not much involved with labor unions, and, in proportion to the volume of their business, employ very little help.

4. Diversified Stocks. Investors should, moreover, pay attention to long-growth companies. Good management cannot be emphasized too much. One hundred per cent equity is also always wise to consider. In other words, select companies without bonds or cumulative preferred stocks ahead of the common. Do not be misled by technical and lengthy "write ups" of individual companies. Diversification is a good guide to good stocks.

Factor of Timing

There is a factor of timing involved in the buying of stocks which is most important. In my estimate of timing I am entirely disregarding the averages and the chart readers. Today, the so-called peace stocks are examples of timing in buying. These may represent almost any company that has not profited as a direct result of the war.

I cannot here name individual issues; but, as a group, grocery chains are worth considering. Others may include building supplies companies, certain publishing companies, automobile and personal financing companies, certain utilities, and various farm equipment and produce companies.

Many peace stocks have chalked up impressive gains, but in the main they have a lot further to go. Whatever may temporarily happen to the market during the next few months, I believe this is a safe time for many investors to buy a diversified number of listed stocks which pass at least one of the above four tests.

Mid-West Navy Supply Office

CHICAGO (AP)—The Navy has established a Mid-West purchasing office through which supplies are to be procured for all naval activities in the Ninth Naval District and many advanced overseas bases. Captain Robert A. Shotwell, Jr., U. S. Navy Supply Corps, appointed to head the new office, said establishment of a purchasing unit in Chicago marks another step in the decentralization of material procurement for the Navy.

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Crop Prospects Better in June But Still 9.5 P. C. Below '42

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported yesterday that food and feed crop prospects improved during June after getting off to a poor start, but its estimate on production indicated an aggregate crop output of about 9.5 per cent below last year.

An improvement in weather conditions in June and early July raised official hopes that total production this year—crops and livestock products—might yet equal or surpass that of last year. The Government had set a goal for a 5 per cent increase in all foods over 1942.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said the report bore out earlier forecasts that "we will have enough food in this country—given at least average weather for the rest of the year—to give civilians adequate and healthful diets, in addition to meeting military and other essential wartime requirements."

"This does not mean," he added, "that there will be any better chance than appeared earlier for having all the food that civilians would like to buy."

The department's crop report said generally good yields were expected on the largest acreage in 11 years—347,000,000 acres compared with 340,000,000 last year and a peak of 362,000,000 in 1932.

Corn, the principal raw material for livestock products, will fall considerably below last year's bumper crop. Production was forecast at 2,707,000,000 bushels compared with 3,175,000,000 for last year. While below last year's peak production, the indicated corn crop would be the second largest since 1932.

Wheat crop prospects improved under the influence of good rains in the northern part of the belt and the department raised its forecast of production 8 per cent over a month ago. The crop was indicated at 790,823,000 bushels or about 19 per cent less than the large 1942 crop of 981,327,000 bushels.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank.....Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank.....Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings....Aug. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Brookline Savings Bank.....Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank.....Aug. 10

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Specific suggestions covering both these types of Common Stocks are given in the July-September issue of our Investors' Almanac, now available without cost to investors. Comment and suggestions also include High-Grade and Medium-Grade Bonds, and Preferred Stocks.

We shall be glad to forward copies of this booklet to investors.

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Court Hears Investors Unit Defend Course

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10 (AP)—Federal Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye, promising a decision as soon as possible, had under advisement today a motion by the Securities and Exchange Commission to restrain Investors Syndicate and two other companies from making cash surrender or loan payments on certificates or securities issued by them.

The motion also asked the impounding of all installment payments or loan repayments made by certificate holders until trial of the commission's complaint, which alleged that the companies committed "gross misconduct" and engaged in "fraudulent practices" in the sale of certain securities.

Besides Investors Syndicate, the complaint named its subsidiary, Investors Syndicate of America, Inc., and another company, Investors Mutual, Inc., which is not a subsidiary. All have headquarters here.

The government charged that the parent company had sought to "switch" certificate holders from high-interest bearing certificates to more speculative or low-yield certificates after a certificate, which is bought on an installment plan, had run about seven years and was becoming valuable to the holder but burdensome to the company.

This proposed "switch," the government said, was accompanied in some cases by representations of salesmen that the substitute certificates offered were of higher yield than war bonds and of better quality. In other cases, it was contended that salesmen had falsely represented Congress as having forbidden payment of high interest rates.

The company contended that the SEC's motion was not based on law because none of the acts asked to be restrained violated any law. Instead, it asked to be permitted to continue its normal business pending settlement of the complaint. It contended a prohibition against its making payments would cause incalculable loss to the company by depriving it of interest, shattering its 49-year-old record of cash on demand, isolating funds needed to meet cash demands and injuring certificate holders by loss of interest and opportunity to get cash or loans to meet emergencies.

Company counsel said it was not apprehensive of a run and that cash surrender demands since the SEC complaint was filed were of only normal volume. It claimed the company has quick assets exceeding all liabilities to certificate holders by 20 million dollars.

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Money Use at Peak; $128.37 Per Capita

By the Associated Press

Washington

Money in circulation in the United States at the end of the last fiscal year June 30 hit a new record of $17,414,151,856, or $128.37 for every man, woman, and child in the country, the Treasury reported.

The total represented a gain of $5,031,285,751 or $36.32 per capita over the corresponding date a year ago and was $11,693,387,472 or $82.86 per capita above the amount in circulation on June 30, 1933.

Wholesale Prices Decline Slightly In July 3 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index decreased 0.1 per cent in the week ended July 3 to 103 per cent of the 1926 average. Prices for livestock and fruits and vegetables declined for the third consecutive week, the bureau said.

The general price level was 0.9 per cent below a month ago, 4.6 per cent higher than during the first week of July last year, 18.1 per cent above the corresponding week in 1937, and 6.7 per cent above the average for July 1929.

Commodity grps	June 3 1943	June 26 1943	July 3 1942	P.C. Changes to July 3, '43 from June 26	July 4
	(1926=100)				
All commod'ies	*103.0	*103.1	—0.1	+ 4.6	
Farm products	*125.9	*126.2	—0.2	+20.0	
Foods	107.6	108.0	—0.4	+ 8.4	
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		— 0.4	
Textile products	96.9	96.9		— 0.4	
Fuel & light mtls	81.5	81.4	+0.1	+ 2.5	
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		— 0.1	
Bldg materials	110.4	110.4		— 0.2	
Chem & allied	100.2	100.2		+ 3.1	
Housefurnish'gs	104.3	104.3		— 0.2	
Misc commod	91.6	91.6		+ 1.7	
Raw materials	*114.0	*114.2	—0.2	+14.1	
Semimnfd atcls	92.7	92.7		— 0.1	
Manufact prods	*99.7	*99.7		+ 0.8	
Com other than farm products	*98.1	*98.1		+ 0.9	
Com other than farm and foods	*96.9	*96.9		+ 0.8	

*Preliminary

J. C. Penney Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The J. C. Penney Co., department store chain, reported sales of $40,986,315 in June against $38,451,385 in June of 1942, an increase of more than 6 per cent.

Retail Sales 17 to 21 P. C. Ahead of '42

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported that reports on retail trade volume were mixed this week with total consumer buying sharply above 1942 levels.

Retail countrywide sales were estimated at 17 to 21 per cent above a year ago, which included a Saturday holiday.

"Retail inventories are running about 35 per cent under the high 1942 levels," the business research organization said.

Many apparel branch stores reportedly have been forced to close because of wartime handicaps. Furnishings sales dropped off and food volume was down.

Regional percentage increases were: New England 7 to 10, East 13 to 16, Middle West 16 to 19, Northwest 12 to 15, South 19 to 22, Southwest 30 to 33, Pacific Coast 28 to 31.

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NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—$6,900—8 room Salem Colonial, convenient to train and center. Call OWNER, Needham 1888.

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WEST NEWTON, MASS.—8-rm. furn. apt.; sun room with fireplace; oil heat; garage; handy location; completely equipped; adults preferred. Call Big. 2512 or Las. 2031.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS. — 4-rm. apt., completely furn., elec. refrig., gas stove; centrally located. Call LASell 2715 after 6:00 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Refined adult family; 7 heated rooms, porch, veranda, fireplace; refrigeration; garage. Call Asp. 6406.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

QUIET, refined woman will share 2-room apt., Back Bay, Boston, with business woman; must furnish own room; 2 min. from subway. 405 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. #1 or 3.

WANTED—SHARE IN APARTMENT Young woman with some furniture would like to select and share with young lady attractive 2-room Manhattan apt.; Christian Scientist preferred; $40-$50 each monthly. Write Box X-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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BOSTON: The Stuart House, 102 Fenway. Resd. neighborhood. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Resd. rates. Call Com. 8404.

BOSTON—2 furnished connecting rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church; no other roomers; business woman pref. Com. 6195.

LYNN, MASS., 214 Ocean St.—2 large furnished front rooms; 8 min. from church, beach, and square. Lynn 3-3583.

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Cardinals Ahead of '42 Pennant-Winning Pace

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Billy Southworth disagrees with Branch Rickey that this 1943 Cardinal club is stronger from stem to stern than the one which beat out the Dodgers in the National League pennant race a year ago, then silenced the Yankees in the World Series.

"How could it be?" asks the St. Louis manager, in Boston for a week-end series with the Braves. "No club could lose players like Moore, Slaughter, Beazley, Crespi and, now, Brown and show increased strength.

"Sure, this is a good club and it should win," Southworth said. "But if we look better now it's because the rest of the league has gone back in this war year."

Trailing in '42

Anyhow, something has happened to the Cardinals, or to the others in the league, because 12 months ago today the Redbirds were running second to the Dodgers, seven full games off the pace. Southworth somehow has picked up these seven contests and added a few more, and now the rest of the circuit is struggling to prevent a run-away race. So far the Dodgers have succeeded, but they may be losing their grip.

Of course, these Cardinals could be beaten. Some outfit might come roaring from the rear and drive them out of the top spot in a great September push, as they did to the Dodgers last season. But ball players doubt it. These Redbirds have too much pitching, too much speed and—perhaps most important of all—too much hustle and regard for Southworth to beat themselves in the weeks ahead.

Rarely has a manager had as firm a hold on his ball players as Billy Southworth has on these Cardinals. He has the utmost respect for and confidence in them, and the feeling is mutual.

One of Best

When writing of Cardinal clubs, one usually gets around to comparing them with the old Gas House Gang of the Frankie Frisch era at St. Louis. And, of course, this '43 outfit hits the headlines about half as much as Pepper Martin, Ripper Collins, the Deans and Frisch did in the mid-'30's. Yet, in the paramount matter of team play and harmony, the hub visitors certainly have something on the Gas Housers. As colorless as their manager, these Cards are a smart, alert, determined crew—certainly one of the better ball clubs of the modern generation, with or without Moore, Slaughter, Beazley, Crespi and Brown.

What must discourage the Dodgers and the rest of the league is the memory that the Cardinals are traditionally late starters. That is, they play their best ball over the second half of the schedule. It seems part of the Southworth system. A season ago they were about 10 games back in late July, but flew in the stretch past a Brooklyn club which was good enough to win 104 games. The Brooks were good, but the Cards were great.

The Dodgers, manned by older and more experienced players, were primed this year for a fast break; and, everything considered, they made one. But the Cardinals were even faster. There is no reason to suspect that an older, slower outfit can catch these younger St. Louis Swifties through the heat and pressure of July and August.

Briefs . . . The western invasion of Braves Field closes tomorrow with the Cardinal double-header . . . No more baseball in Boston until next Friday, when the Dodgers open a series here . . . The wide open schedule is caused by the annual All-Star Game at Philadelphia on Tuesday night.

Both the Red Sox and the Braves lost yesterday. . . . Manager Joe Cronin hit a two-run homer to tie the score in the eighth inning against the St Louis Browns, but Mike Chartak hit one of Tex Hughson's pitches into the stands in the ninth to win the game, 5-4. . . . At Braves Field big Mort Cooper of the St. Louis Cards allowed just three singles in registering his 11th victory of the season, 7-0.

American League

Clubs	W	L	P.C.
New York	39	30	.565
Detroit	37	32	.536
Chicago	35	22	.522
Washington	38	36	.514
Cleveland	34	36	.486
Boston	34	37	.479
St. Louis	33	36	.478
Philadelphia	32	43	.427

Results July 9
St. Louis 5, Boston 4.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 1, Cleveland 0. (13 innings).
Only games scheduled.

National League

Clubs	W	L	P.C.
St. Louis	45	24	.652
Brooklyn	45	33	.577
Pittsburgh	37	33	.529
Cincinnati	36	37	.493
Philadelphia	34	39	.466
Boston	32	37	.464
Chicago	31	41	.431
New York	28	44	.389

Results July 9
St. Louis 7, Boston 0.
Chicago 5, New York 3. (12 inns.)
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 7 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 11, Philadelphia 4.

Top-Notch Field Is Entered For Tam Golf Event

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP)—The $10,000 in cash awards which George S. May has used to bait his Tam O'Shanter golf shindig July 19-25 has drawn a field of 42 pros, including just about all of the sport's top performers.

There now are enough big name swingers entered to assure success for the third annual golf carnival. In fact, the field is so imposing that it resembles the quality of those in pre-war times.

Mr. May, the Tam President who has been ferreting out players with a staff of talent scouts the last several months, bobbed up joyously today with such entries as these:

Byron Nelson of Toledo, winner of the two previous Tam opens; Jimmy Demaret of Detroit, whose four 70-breaking rounds gave him a tie for second place in the 1942 Hale America; Chic Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., last year's St. Paul open champion; Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, Va., winner of this year's North-South open at Pinehurst; Willie Goggin and Herman Barron of White Plains, N. Y.; Harry Cooper of Minneapolis, Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles, and Jug McSpaden of Philadelphia.

Minor League Scores

Results July 9
By the Associated Press

International League
Newark 2, Baltimore 1.
Toronto 2-5, Buffalo 1-3.
Rochester 6, Montreal 3.
Syracuse 1, Jersey City 0.

American Association
Columbus 2-0, Milwaukee 0-1.
Toledo 3-4, Kansas City 2-5.
St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 4.
Minneapolis at Louisville, Postponed.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 7, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 5, Oakland 3 (10 innings).
Portland 7, Sacramento 4.
Seattle 2, San Diego 1.

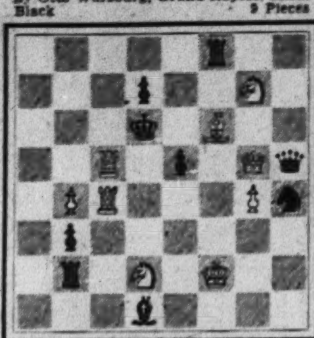
Eastern League
Binghamton 2-6, Utica 1-0 (first game 10 innings).
Wilkes-Barre 7, Springfield 1.
Elmira 5, Albany 4.
Scranton 6, Hartford 3.

Southern Association
Nashville 3, Association All-Stars 2.

Chess

By Edgar W. Allen
July 10, 1943

Problem No. 2569
By Otto Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
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(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

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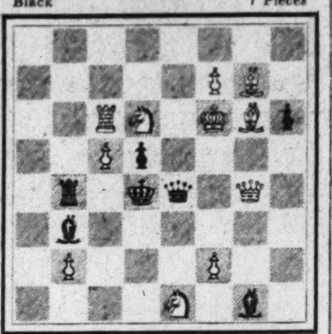
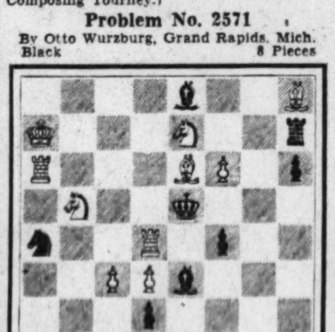


White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2571
By Otto Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Philadelphia Telephone, 1899. This masterpiece, composed at the age of 17, shows the unpinning of white men by Black's defenses, illustrated in no less than four variations.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2567.	Q-R8	
No. 2568.	1. K-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
	1. R-B7	R-KKt2ch
	2. B-Kt5ch	R-B6ch
	1. QxR	R-B
	1. R-B8	R-B3
	1. R-B6	R-B4
	1. R-B5	R-B5
	1. R-B4	R-QR2
	2. B-R3ch	R-QKt2
	2. B-Kt2ch	R-Q2
	2. B-Q2ch	

End-Game No. 672. White wins: 1 K-Kt6, B-B7; 2 P-R4! K-B; 3 P-R5, BxP; 4 P-R6, K-Kt; 5 P-K6, P-B4; 6 PxP, P-Q5; 7 P-K7 wins.

Otto Wurzburg

Otto Wurzburg, who shares with F. Gamage the distinction of being the most internationally famous of the problem composers active in the world today, was born and still lives in Grand Rapids. He is the most consistently genial and serene composer America has produced, for he has never allowed himself to lose sight of artistic values even in the search for task novelties, nor of thematic possibilities while aiming at artistic effects. He has been composing more than 50 years, and the total number of his problems is around 1,200, each of them equally a source of pleasure to the solver, whether it was composed in the placid days before the Spanish war or in the troubled years now testing us in their furnace. Sharply pointed keys, brilliant sacrifices, mastery of difficult combinations, originality of idea, quiet play and beauty of mate, and astonishing economy of means, all these abound in his delightful works.

Speed Championship

Reuben Fine of Washington successfully defended the speed championship of the United States Chess Federation with a clean score of 11 victories in the second annual tournament at the Hotel Capitol last night.

Until the last round of the finals, Samuel Reshevsky, national titleholder, had a fair chance against the one-time City College star, having drawn two of his games. He failed, however, to win from his long-time rival.

In the afternoon preliminaries Fine drew twice for a total of 10-1, Reshevsky had a score of 9½-1½ in his group, losing one game and drawing one.

With a score of 9-2 in the finals, Reshevsky captured the second prize. Abraham Kupchik, former Western and New York State champion, placed third with 7-4, while Isaac I. Kashdan, American internationalist, won the fourth and last prize with 6-5.

Albert S. Pinkus took the medal in Class B, made up of 12 who did not qualify in the preliminaries. His tally was 10½-½. The award in Class C went to M. Saltzberg with 9½-1½. Benjamin Altman of Flushing scored in Class D with 9-1.

The Sturgis-Stephens Cup, cash prizes and medals were presented by Walter Stephens, vice-president of the Chess Federation.

Preliminary Round

Group A—Reuben Fine, 10-1; Arthur Feldman and Matthew Green, each 8½-2½; Arnold S. Denker, 8-3; Sergeant Jack Soudakoff, 6-5; Irving Chernev and Aaron Rothman, each 5½-5½; M. Saltzberg, 5-6; Alfred A. Link, 4-7; Dr. R. J. Salter, 3-8; J. Fulop and W. Melnick, 1-10.

Group B—Samuel Reshevsky, 9½-1½; Weaver W. Adams, 8½-2½; Edward Schwartz, 8-3; A. Di Camilo and Oscar Tenner, each 7½-3½; Albert S. Pinkus, 7-4; Dr. Leo Tabatznik, 6-5; Louis R. Chauvenet and Irving Rivise, each 4-7; Louis Persinger, 3-8; Selig Bernstein, 1-10; J. Landau, 0-11.

Group C—Isaac I. Kashdan, 10-1; Abraham Kupchik, 9½-1½; Dr. Harold D. Sussman, 9-2; Dr. Joseph Platz, 7-4; R. G. Wahrburg, 6-5; Sven Almgren, 5½-5½; Donald H. Mugridge and Leon Williams, each 5-6; S. Birnbaum, 4-7; Benjamin Altman, 3-8; Rhys W. Hays, 2-9; J. Friesner, 0-11.

Group D—Israel A. Horowitz, 9½-1½; Herbert Seidman, 9-2; Irving Heitner, 8½-2½; Edward S. Jackson, Jr., 8½-2½ (lost to Heitner); N. Marder and Charles B. Saxon, each 6-5; A. Martin, 5½-5½; Rubinow, 5-6; M. A. Schiller, 3-8; C. Fell, 2-9; Donald Sibbett and C. F. Tears, each 1½-9½.

Final Standing

Fine	11	0	Horowitz	5	6
Reshevsky	9	2	Seidman	4½	5½
Kupchik	7	4	Sussman	4½	6½
Kashdan	6	5	Adams	3½	7½
Green	5½	5½	Feldman	2½	8½
Heitner	5	6	Schwartz	2½	8½

Fletcher Named

NEW YORK (AP)—Elbie Fletcher, Pittsburgh first baseman, has been named by Manager Billy Southworth to replace Frank McCormick of Cincinnati on the National League All-Star team which will clash with the pick of the American League in Philadelphia next Tuesday night.

McCormick was removed from the squad because of an injured back.

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— —By Henry Boltinoff

"For the last time, Benson—you'll have to stop getting into those war games with the Army planes!"

United Nations Facts

Rules and Rollcall of the Nations Opposing the Axis

How many United Nations are there, and what makes a country a member of the United Nations, are questions brought to the fore by confusing reports of various numbers, flags, and meetings.

A careful check discloses 32 United Nations as of this date.

Why, then, were 45 Nations present at the recent Food Conference in Hot Springs, Va.?

The answer is that certain other countries are classified as Associated Nations.

United Nations flag originated by Brooks B. Harding, manufacturer of Gloversville, N. Y. The flag is not intended to supplant the national flag of any government, but rather to be flown alongside each country's flag.

Requirements for being a full-fledged member of the United Nations are these:

1. To enter the war against the Axis as a fighting ally.
2. To sign the Atlantic Charter of Aug. 14, 1941, and adhere to the Declaration by United Nations, signed in Washington on Jan. 1, 1942.

Associated Nations are those rendering valuable assistance to the United Nations, without going to war. Such aid includes raw materials, food, and diplomatic or moral support.

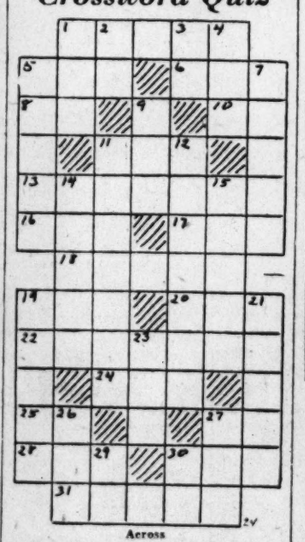
The original United Nations, those signing the Declaration of Jan. 1, 1942, are: The United States, Britain, Soviet Russia, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

Later additions to the United Nations are Mexico, June 5, 1942; Philippines, June 10, 1942; Iraq, Jan. 22, 1943, and Bolivia, May 5, 1943 (the war declaration preceded on April 7).

There is no official United Nations flag. An unofficial candidate for the honor was flown for the first time on Flag Day, June 14. It has four red bars, representing the Four Freedoms stated by President Roosevelt, on a white background.

Associated Nations that sent representatives to the Hot Springs Food Conference were: Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Iceland, Iran, Liberia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, as well as special delegates representing the non-Vichy French and Denmark.

Crossword Quiz



Across

1—The "L" in Wendell L. Willkie stands for what?
5—What is a fennec?
6—What is an adjective suffix meaning "full off"?
8—Indo-Germanic (abbr.).
10—What is French word for "and"?
11—Vat or cistern.
13—What is first name of U. S. Secretary of State?
16—Grass ready for mowing is what?
17—Who took refuge in Egypt with Abraham and Sarai?
18—Who is Lieut. Pinkerton's American wife in "Madame Butterfly" (poss.)?
19—"My tongue is the —— of a ready writer."
20—What insect might be described as a "Carniolan"?
22—What are the horns of the deer family?
24—Suffix in nouns from Greek.
25—Exists.
27—Myself.
28—What is relationship of Jemmy to William Tell in Rossini's opera?
30—What is southernmost country of North America (abbr.)?
31—Emmer is what?

Down

1—Do you associate a log, hat, or gig with a birler?
2—What is a prefix denoting "beyond"?
3—What character in mythology was changed into a heifer?
4—Who wrote "Mysteries of Paris"?
5—The canary bird is a species of what?
7—What bird has very long legs?
9—What do you call the floating leaf of a water lily?
11—What American poet wrote "The Flood of Years" (poss.)?
12—Where is Macassar?
14—What kind of bucket is subject of a well-known song?
15—One who loses.
19—Charles Gounod was a native of what city?
21—What is a maritime county on southeastern coast of England?
23—Movable cover.
26—Would you pet or saw sinkorn?
27—Encountered.
29—Mt. Moonilauke is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
30—Symbol for masurium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

The Diplomat

Wife: "The lady next door has another new hat!"

Husband: "Is that so? It's too bad she's not as independent of such aids to beauty as you are."

His Hobby

"He seems to delight in taking a distorted view of things."

"Oh, he's an amateur photographer!"

Time Enough

"It isn't my fault that I go into debt."

"Of course not."

"It was all owing to other people."

Daily Anecdote

A Difference in Queens

Once during the reign of Queen Victoria, Sarah Bernhardt appeared on the London stage in the role of Cleopatra.

Came the scene where Cleopatra receives news of Marc Anthony's defeat at Actium. Bernhardt was at her best that night as Egypt's fiery queen. She stabbed the unfortunate slave who had borne the tidings to her, raved, frothed at the mouth, wrecked the palace and finally, as the curtain fell, dropped in a heap in the wreckage.

During a lull in the thunderous applause which followed, a middle-aged British matron was heard to remark in tones of great satisfaction to her companion, "How different, how very different, from the home life of our own dear queen."

Daily Quotation

Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men. — BENJAMIN DISRAELI

Wide World

This Changing World

Patriotic pedalers are Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Fead, shown with their bicycles in front of their New York City hotel. Gas shortages didn't disturb their vacation plans. Traveling by bicycle and boat, they made the trip from their home in Birmingham, Mich., to New York City in a week, and declared the venture one of their most enjoyable vacations.

Benjamin Franklin Proposed Streamlining

Long before modern streamlining had given automobiles and trains their low, tapering look; in fact, long before automobiles and trains, Benjamin Franklin had the notion that new lines, diminishing the resistance of the air, might increase speed.

He remarked that scientists trying to heighten the speed of ships had been considering the ship as moving through only one substance, water, when actually it also moves through air. Franklin then studied the air resistance to the sails and suggested that sails should all be small and placed in a line, one behind another.

Brevities

Pathfinder: A peculiar thing about an "air umbrella" is that while it shelters its friends it rains things on its enemies.

Indianapolis News: A chocolate bar has been devised that remains solid in a temperature of 120 degrees, but when it's that hot few people want a chocolate bar.

Boston Globe: Now, what good purpose will be served by nauling five U. S. Senators all around the world to American battle zones? Of course, the plane might be dunked, but even so, we'd lose a good plane crew.

Tramp's Honesty

Amersham, Eng.

Michael Mannion, 61-year-old Irishman, who spends his time tramping the country, staying his nights at public institutions, has a reward waiting for him at Amersham.

The other night he found two £1 notes lying on the pavement and took them to the police station.

They belonged to Mrs. Elizabeth Herriott, wife of a local builder. She lost the money while on the way to do her shopping.

Commenting on the incident she said:

"It was all I had for food for my family of eight children. I should never have believed that a tramp could be so honest. We left a little reward for him should he return to claim it. We are only poor, but he was penniless."

Plans are now being made to give Mr. Mannion farm work in recognition of his honesty.—*From an unidentified British newspaper.*

A Verse for Today . . .

In all things shewing thyself a pattern of good works: . . . Sound speech, that cannot be condemned. — TITUS 2:7, 8

NEWS ITEM—PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y.--POLICE CHIEF ARRANGES TO PAINT FAULTY AUTO HEADLIGHTS FREE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something Queer?* By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Can See He Tries Hard* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Puts the Squeeze On* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sicily—First Step

The anxiety of the Nazi who exclaimed, "Why don't the British and Americans come instead of talking about it all the time?" is now partially relieved. But the landings in Sicily do not give Berlin any assurance that there will not be other "second fronts" to deal with.

In some respects Sicily has seemed almost a sure thing—an inevitable first step. To the sea-minded British especially it stands as the key to the Mediterranean. So long as the Axis possessed air bases and harbors in the island, Allied shipping could never be wholly free from raids. With Sicily in Allied possession, not only is the sea clear but the Italian boot itself will lie under the imminent threat of invasion.

This will in turn present a difficult choice to Berlin—to be somewhat pulled off balance by sending large forces to defend a position far from the Nazi center of strength, or permit Italy to become a base for Allied attacks on the Reich. In a measure, the landings in Sicily already offer the Nazis that dilemma. Apparently they have chosen to fight at least a delaying action in Sicily. But they must have the constant dread that, if they concentrate on the defense of Sicily, the Allies, under cover of their sea and air control in the Mediterranean and with greater mobility, may then strike some other spot left unprotected.

Almost surely the Allies will strike elsewhere. They will exploit their advantages by dividing the defense. So sure have the Nazis been that a blow was coming in southern France that they have moved the population out of Sete and other towns near the Spanish border. But a landing in France seems hardly an immediate probability. For one thing, French troops would surely play a major role, and General Giraud is in the United States. For another, General Eisenhower has just warned the French people to keep cool and wait for word from the Allies.

The Allies undoubtedly have not moved without good information and thorough preparation. The incessant bombing of Sicilian airfields and of Messina—gateway to the mainland—has destroyed or badly damaged vital links in the defense of the Island. Sea and air control will give them immense advantages, and if this move has been managed with the same skill and coordination as that into North Africa, the defenders will have their hands more than full.

Heritage of Faneuil Hall

It is curious that William Lloyd Garrison called himself a pacifist, because the words he uttered helped inflame a Nation into civil war. The Abolitionists of Boston in the days of Garrison and Wendell Phillips, of Emerson and William Ellery Channing, were men who threw moderation to the winds. They felt that gradualism was no longer effective in the face of the growing power of slavery. The crusading Boston of those days required emancipation at once and without compromise; if that meant the sword, then the sword it must be.

The crusading strain still persists in this city. But we sense a wholly different and potentially more constructive approach to the Negro's problems of today—his economic and social emancipation. Those whites who are alert to preventing the spread of Detroit's poison to Boston are convinced that with forethought and specific steps—such as the easing of discrimination in public housing and war work—violence can be supplanted by the committee, the civic meeting and the legal process. Most of the Negro leaders, despite some doubts among their more zealous followers, are in remarkably firm agreement.

A mass meeting has been called in the Boston Arena tomorrow afternoon to discuss the implications of the Detroit spectacle, and to make sure that it is not repeated here. The list of men and women sponsoring the meeting is an assurance that this is democracy and the heritage of Faneuil Hall at work.

We used to think some first-edition collectors spent a lot of money for things of doubtful value, but we changed our minds a bit when we saw a man lugging from a northern grocery one of those pale green watermelons selling at $2.50 a copy.

Happily, when the Government prohibited the publishing of news about the weather, it compensated by substituting the OPA, thus not depriving the public of a topic of conversation.

John Barleycorn: Murderer

"If I hadn't been drunk, I wouldn't be here." "I was drinking. I didn't know what I was doing."

These were the excuses offered by two Puerto Rican youths of 18 and 19 just before they went to the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison, New York. They had slain an American soldier.

The Puerto Rican boys, and a companion who received a life sentence, met their victim in a Harlem bar, where he was flashing a roll of bills.

Of course they could not by blaming liquor escape their own responsibility, but the youthful slayers were obviously well aware that foolish mortals, in the words of Cassio, "put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains." Society should be more alert in guarding against that enemy.

Facing Basic Choices

Looking over the record of the Congress that has just recessed after the first six months of the second war year, the impression is left that a great many members are not entirely sure they want the anti-inflationary effort to continue. The fundamental decision that each Congressman faces between now and September 14 is whether the Nation should have, or will accept, the sort of extreme economic controls needed to make such an effort successful; or whether most such controls should be withdrawn, allowing wages and prices to find their own levels according to the laws of supply and demand.

The situation inside Congress and out is today much as it was when war spending began to be felt in the domestic economy—everybody wants controls, for the other fellow. Congress was quick enough, and sufficiently in tune with the national temper, to rush through an anti-strike law in reply to John L. Lewis, and this has the effect of stiffening the line against wage increases; but Congress has also shown itself to be extremely sensitive to the demands of farmers for higher prices.

And all through the session, up to the moment OPA appropriations were trimmed, Congress has shown a certain willingness to flirt with the idea of having a little inflation.

The picture is not yet fully delineated. Some Congressmen appear to feel sincerely that extreme Government regulation cannot work, and that the laws of economics are immutable so that interference will do more harm than good. Others have a tendency to be political and favor higher prices for some particular bloc of producers, and favor them with apparent lack of understanding that if a line is to be held it has to be held at every point.

Still other Congressmen seem to have a lively and accurate impression of the damage that runaway inflation could inflict on the people, and are eager to do all they can to avoid it, but frankly question the wisdom of the anti-inflation effort the White House has outlined.

This state of affairs was illustrated in the gyrations over subsidies. Some favored liberal subsidies to farmers to obtain the vast production needed now and in the postwar period. Others felt such production could be achieved only by letting prices ascend. Others were not interested in subsidies for production, but wanted them to roll back the prices of food so Labor would ease its demands for higher wages.

These are typical of the shades of opinion that have to be harmonized. And subsidies are on the agenda when Congress reconvenes. The basic argument for subsidies is that only with them can America get the items of production most needed. To get the food required the Federal Government may have to enter the agricultural market, just as it did the industrial market, and order and buy on a similar scale. It may have to supervise and encourage conversion to foods that are low in manpower costs and high in nutritive values. For most efficient food production higher prices are not enough. High prices might, for example, bring greater butter production, but butter-making is wasteful of milk solids, hence negative in terms of total food production.

It may be that the most logical and efficient food program would demand controls which are either too bureaucratic and complicated to work or too unpopular for the Nation to accept even in face of world food shortages and domestic inflation dangers. But before Congress reconvenes, its members, the public, and the Administration leaders should all face the basic choices on food and inflation.

Many who used to object strenuously to raising cannon fodder are now going all out to raise canning fodder.

Our Readers Say—

Why Not a Universal Draft?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From the beginning of this global war, a subtle form of discrimination has persistently been practiced under the cloak of so-called political expediency. Based solely on traditional dogma, not realistic thinking, it has justified the drafting of men into the fighting forces, while labor—an indispensable factor in the prosecution of this all-out war—earned more money than in prewar days.

It is not beyond a reasonable assumption, that if a universal draft law had been adopted months ago, one that plainly told all able-bodied men and women where they could serve to the best advantage, the chances are that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would have responded with wholehearted acquiescence, and the morale-building effect at the front would have been dynamic.

It is not too late for the Administration to rectify this tactical blunder by seeing from now on that men and women are placed in positions where their concerted efforts will be on a broad basis of co-ordinated sacrifice.

Sarasota, Fla. JAMES W. LEE

"Slick Politician"?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to thank you for publishing Mr. Loveridge's letter in defense of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Many of your readers who have come to rely on the wisdom of Joseph C. Harsch's comments on world events must have been painfully surprised to read his remark that de Gaulle is "one of the slickest politicians this war has produced." The common notion of a "slick" politician is one who always tries to play the winning side, regardless of truth, justice, or honor. In view of de Gaulle's fearless stand not to yield to the Nazis, and his adherence to this stand through all the opposition and humiliation raised against him, how can anyone justly describe General de Gaulle as a "slick" politician?

Surely Mr. Harsch must have suffered a momentary lapse from his very usual sense of fairness and wise judgment.

Boston L. C. PARKER

In Praise of De Gaulle

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to take issue with your editorial, "Will de Gaulle Secede?" General de Gaulle does not need a "good press" to keep in the mind of the French people his outstanding leadership for them and his loyalty and service for a free France. General de Gaulle in his initiative stand, forming his French Army and fighting valiantly for the freedom of France, has certainly proved himself equal, if not superior, to any Frenchman living and it is easy to see why: General de Gaulle is probably not concerned in any "issue" except "getting on with the war" and freeing his beloved country.

CORRA B. SHUMWAY

North Hollywood, Calif.

"Suspend the Auto Use Tax"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Suspend the Auto Use Tax," is timely. With curtailed driving and reduced speed, this tax along with a lot of other barnacle fees should have been scraped off long ago.

A license to drive a car should be paid for in one fee and include all the privileges of general driving. This should include stopping the car when necessary without interference of illegal parking meters.

Chicago H. F. M.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Catching Up With Them

The Bookshelf

What Does Freedom for All Mean?

An evaluation of many things that Pearl S. Buck says in WHAT AMERICA MEANS TO ME (New York: John Day Co. $2) can be accurately given only by a person who knows Asia as well as she does, and that means very well, indeed. Mrs. Buck lived from babyhood to mature womanhood in China. Her inquiring disposition has prompted her to talk much with informed Chinese and men of India.

There is much about Asia in this book, as in all that she writes, and her analysis of the Chinese and Indian character and civilization, how those peoples have felt toward America, what they expect (or no longer expect), and what the war means to them lies within the field of specialized information. At least this can be said, that Mrs. Buck's background and her active intelligence make what she writes worthy of attention.

Moreover, the fundamental elements of the book, which is chiefly about the part that America can or will play in the postwar world, ought to be of the utmost consequence to every thinking American man or woman.

* * *

Asia, the freedom of China and of India, mean much to Mrs. Buck, and she has a particular dedication to that subject. America means much, and her vision is here intently focused on certain questions which seem to her to be important beyond all others: What is the purpose of this war that we are waging? What kind of peace do we want when the war is over? And as a natural concomitant, what can Americans do *now* to help bring the right kind of peace in due time?

Not all Mrs. Buck's readers will accept all her assertions. Thus many may dissent from the statement that while at first "this war was being fought as a war for freedom," it has now "been limited in its true aims. It has become a military struggle. It has ceased to be a fight for freedom." What Mrs. Buck seems to mean is that the Atlantic Charter failed to promise freedom to the oppressed peoples of the East.

* * *

"The man or woman who is determined to keep alive the tradition of empire in Asia or Africa is putting imperialism ahead of winning the war, and the man or woman who insists on Jim Crowism and total Oriental exclusion at home is putting race prejudice ahead of winning the war.

"Since it appears that Britain's reluctance to give up her imperial policies and government is because American isolationism will not help her to maintain a world order if she does, let us ask ourselves how entrenched is isolationism in this country? . . . My reluctant guess, if I must guess, would be that unless this war lasts a very long time, many years longer than it looks as though it would, we Americans will not be ready at the end of it to relinquish isolationism except in a very limited and modified way, unless there is a new awakening among us."

To stir that awakening is Mrs. Buck's purpose in writing. Her words are sharp and plain. When China was not accepted as an equal ally, when Cripps failed in his mission to India, we Americans failed too, by our silence. For her part, she does not mean to keep silent, or to speak mildly.

Sadly, sternly she addresses all patriotic Americans. They may not agree with her, but if they read this book carefully they will be forced into some self-searching. They will be prodded to a hunt for information, and possibly find themselves really facing the question, whether prejudices, party politics, or class distinctions are dearer to them than freedom and equality of opportunity for all, everywhere. W. K. R.

The Wide Horizon

Talking Isn't Cricket

By Charles E. Gratke,
Foreign News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON

England does have a secret weapon, after all. You can see it sometimes in one of those squarish packs that the home guardsmen carry. It's too big to go clear inside and the end sticks out, looking rather like the handle of a tennis racquet.

An RAF pilot officer obviously and purposefully returning from leave, may carry one. You can tell by the handle. And occasionally one protrudes from the kit of a naval officer with as many as four gold stripes upon his sleeve.

It was the captain, R. N., who demonstrated how it works. Exactly like a tennis racquet. It is a tennis racquet. And the point is that it's about the only secret you can learn in Britain these days.

For though there may be a lot of lessons the British haven't learned, like how to win the first battle and what to do about cabbage, they've learned about secrets. They know how to keep them.

The method is almost too simple. In the last war, if you had a good friend, the "thing to do" was to take him into your confidence. He was offended if you didn't.

But not in this war. The way you prove to a friend that he is a good friend is to let him know that you know he knows you know you mustn't talk. It isn't done.

Of course, there are posters—the charming drawings by Fougasse, art editor of Punch, showing Hitler listening in on the streetcar conversation. There are others; but they are few in comparison to the "Keep mum, Chum" campaign that has blossomed in the States.

The reason is that the British have been so close to the fires of Erebus that they need but little admonition. No one can quite tell you how it has developed; but somehow there is an atmosphere in which you would go down in the esteem of your best friend if you told him something he shouldn't know.

There are three tales:

A prominent minister of one of the Governments-in-exile told it on himself. He had known about the plans for invading Africa. Last month, a member of the British War Cabinet asked him:

"Would you like to know where the invasion will strike this time?"

"Certainly not. I had all I could do to keep quiet for three months last time!"

"You shouldn't have known last time. What I was going to tell you was that I wouldn't tell you."

And then there were the two friends, walking through St. James's Park after lunch. They came to Bird Cage Walk.

"I'll leave you here," said the official employee, turning at right angles. "I don't want you to see where I go."

And the story of the returning American. Back in London he met a young lady in the WAAF. Before the war she did a great deal of work for him of a highly confidential nature. Now she has a job that has something to do with codes. He talked with her for an hour but that's all he knows.

So if the invasion comes, and if the details surprise Hitler, one of the reasons will be that you just don't talk. It isn't cricket.

Mirror of World Opinion

Our Worst Enemy

The fundamental reason why the war is going badly on the home front, why the country is confronted with successive demands from grasping blocs of one sort or another, and inflation looms as a greater and greater threat, is to be found in the fact that . . . we are trying to turn a fight for survival into a free-for-all grab for higher wages, higher prices, and higher profits. . . .

President Roosevelt gives occasional lip service to the need for lower living standards "for the duration," and then his actions belie his words. In his address to Congress on price controls, delivered in April of last year, he said categorically that "our standard of living will have to come down," and that "wages in general can and should be kept at existing scales." Actually, the trend ever since has been in the opposite direction.

Let it not be imagined that organized labor is the only element of the American population which is derelict in this emergency. The average farmer, like the average laborer, is wholly patriotic, but the farm lobby in Washington is out to get what it can.

Hundreds upon hundreds of cases involving alleged war frauds, from minor chiseling to conspiracies totaling high in the millions of dollars are under investigation.

This effort to turn the war into a grab-bag for the nation is the only thing which can defeat us now. — VIRGINIUS DABNEY in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

This Changing World

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

There is a consoling bit of philosophy which seems designed to assure us that every change experienced, whether voluntary or of seeming necessity, is for our own best good, and that it contributes to our proper growth and development. It is interesting, after a somewhat intimate experience with what are generally regarded as mundane affairs, to seek to appraise them, being careful always to determine the common mean or average, balancing the admittedly good and pleasant against the drabber and less easily appreciated.

A generally accepted tenet of this not altogether grotesque theory which teaches us that the bitter must always accompany the sweet, is that there must be, in all our experiences, a testing of our spiritual strength and our physical endurance. We learn, by precept and example, that an oak tree grown in a conservatory or hothouse and never exposed to extreme heat and cold and varying winds and storms, would fall if suddenly transplanted and divested of its shelter.

* * *

And so we may all be inclined to accept as sound and entirely reasonable this simple theory which is as logical when applied to ourselves as to the oak. But there still may linger the query as to why, with years fulfilled, like those which have given strength and endurance to the oak, these periods of change and constant testing must be imposed and endured. It is here, if we are fortunate enough to be thoughtful, and wise enough to be obedient, that reason supplies what should be a satisfying and convincing answer. The oak might well complain, arguing that its growth was long ago completed and that it had, in its own strength, defied the vapid fury of wind and tempest. But we whose growth never ceases and whose maturity never fully appears, can make no such complaint. So long as we extend our mental processes into the realm of thought and thence into the arena of decision, changed and ever-changing conditions must be met and dealt with.

Sternly faced, one decides, perhaps for himself and perhaps entirely impersonally and philosophically, that to desire or expect to be translated into a mortal vacuum in which there remained none of the elements of chance or change would be about the most undesirable experience imaginable. Really we have nothing which teaches us to hope for such a conscious fate. Along thousands of miles where our men are waging the war against a common enemy this changing world is seeing a new record of sacrifice, bravery, and devotion being written. It is difficult to discern, in the heat of conflict and in the mists which strife and human hatred engender, why it is that so many must endure so much to correct a wrong for which they are not legally or morally responsible.

It is easy, even from this distance, to look backward a few years and recall quite vividly just what was the state of mind of possibly a majority of those who gave serious thought to the future of America's youth, boys and girls alike. We wondered if the privileges of education and generally comfortable living which they enjoyed were appreciated. They themselves wondered what years of study and training would avail them in the absence of opportunities for employment. Many were being led to understand that under an existing or dawning new order provision would be made for them even if they were unable to endure the wind and weather without paternalistic shelter.

* * *

There were some among us, wise in our own conceit, who, when the darker storm clouds gathered over Europe, were quite certain that American boys and men would, stubbornly and almost unanimously, resist impressment into forces preparing to fight another world war. In imagination they were pictured escaping on the other side of the hill, pursued by draft officers none too anxious to overtake them. Well, they are not the ones who are doing the running. An impulse stronger than fear, a resolve as worthy and as purposeful as the right to decide and determine one's own fate, have armed and equipped the forces which are determined to preserve, even against adverse winds, a democracy whose strength, vitality and endurance was underestimated by enemies and, perhaps, by some friends.

It may be the teaching of falsely conceived heroics which would persuade us to the belief that these tremendous changes which have come to us all in the days since December, 1941, were designed in providential wisdom that a test of our national endurance and spiritual strength might be made before too late. And yet there is assurance and satisfaction in the thought that, having stood the test, in courage, trial and sacrifice, our faith in a directing cause and in enduring good is re-established.

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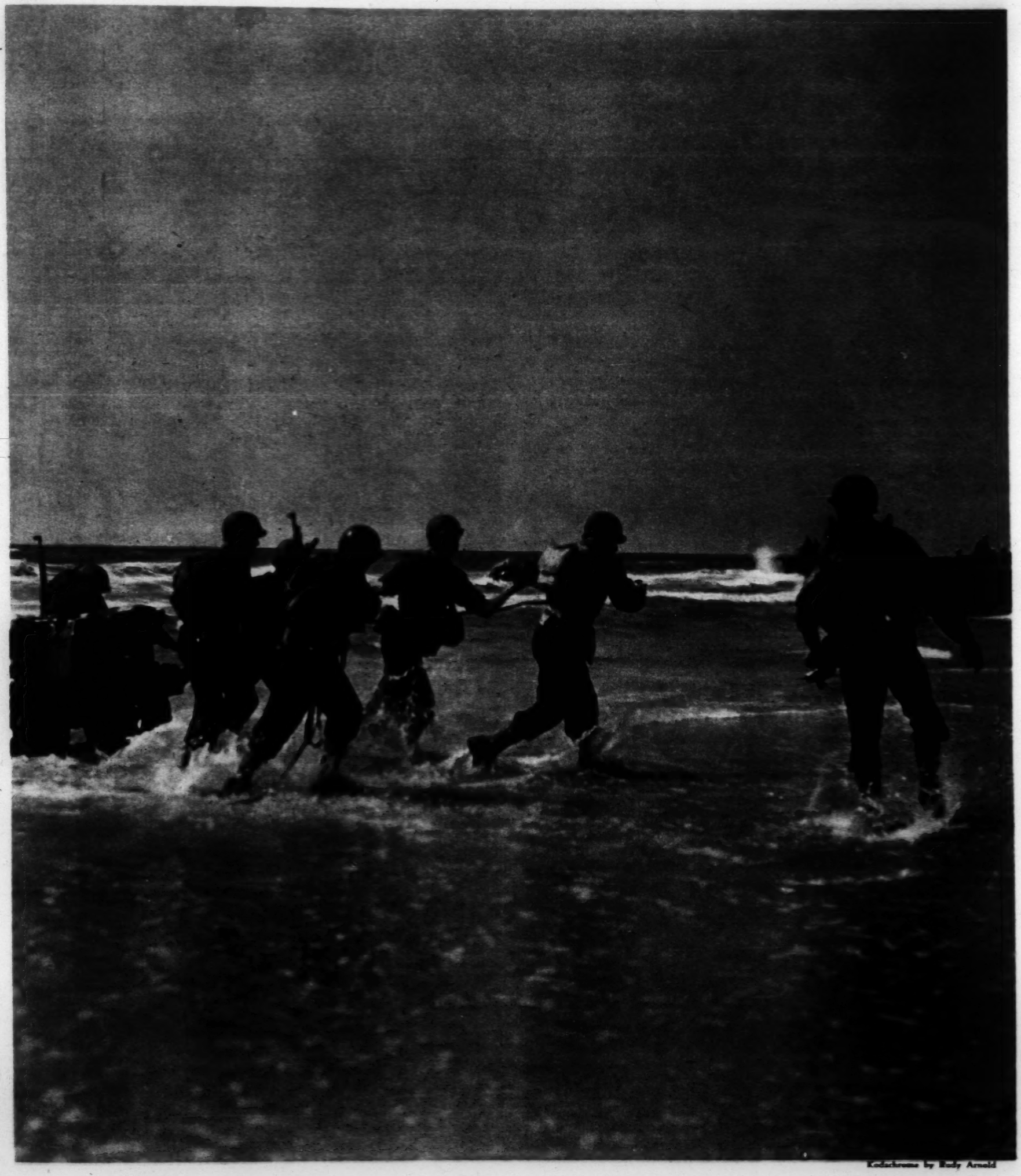


Kodachrome by Rudy Arnold

EAGERNESS FOR ACTION FOLLOWS MONTHS OF INVASION PRACTICE—MAP OF INVASION COASTS IN COLOR—*See Page 8*

Is Sweden Really Neutral? - - - - - - - - *Charles E. Gratke* - - - - - - - - **Page Three**

The New Approach to the Peace

By Roscoe Drummond

SCENE OF UNITED NATIONS FOOD CONFERENCE AT HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT diplomatic fact in Washington today is that the Allies are setting about to create a different kind of peace in a different kind of way than they did in 1919.

The diplomatic history of the pre-Armistice period of World War I is not repeating itself in this pre-Armistice period of World War II. It is already evident that it is varying—varying radically—in method and in purpose.

In the wake of the first United Nations conference in Hot Springs, Va., last month these different methods and different purposes are beginning to take tangible shape. Their difference is not being formally proclaimed or even officially remarked upon at this stage, but the fact remains that the pattern of the peace-making is becoming definitely visible.

Its leading characteristic is that it is a radical reversal of the pattern of 1919, and this, perhaps, is the most important consequence of the Hot Springs conference. It is a reversal of the diplomacy of World Peace I at two major points:

1. The structure of World Peace II is going to be substantially erected before the war is over.

2. The Allies are going to attempt to create the most constructive conditions of peace before attempting to create the final machinery for enforcing the peace.

Thus the United Nations are apparently already beginning to approach the future peace from a different angle and in a different manner than they did the peace which failed.

It has been a widely accepted assumption that there would be a long armistice—a long cooling-off period after the war. The outlook now suggests that this assumption is either incorrect or misleading. There is good reason to believe that the peace is going to be largely fashioned before the war is over, and, while the relationship of the defeated countries to the United Nations may well evolve slowly, the peaceful world corporation of the united and associated nations—45 in number and embracing 80 per cent of the earth's population—is going to be already functioning before the armistice of World War II ever begins.

And it has been frequently suggested that there would probably be no peace conference immediately after this war, the implication being that the very building of the foundations of the future peace would be drawn out for many years. This suggestion, too, has left an erroneous impression. The reason there is going to be no peace conference, as such, right after the war does not foreshadow delay: it foreshadows speed. The peace conference is going to be held before the war is ended; and there'll be not just one peace conference but a series of peace conferences.

These facts, forecasting with a clarity, which official declarations have not heretofore brought into focus, the sequence of the peace-making, emerge from the trend of discussion and action of the United Nations conference on food and agriculture which was called at the initiative of the United States and in which the representatives of 45 member governments participated. This conference casts its shadow ahead, disclosing a considerably clearer pattern and a considerably clearer purpose to Allied peace diplomacy.

The Hot Springs conference proved conclusively that the United Nations do not intend to wait until the end of the war to begin building the peace. The beginning has already been made, and there is little doubt that this beginning is going to be kept up. It can be said at this date that there will be a least six more Allied peace conferences in the coming months.

It was evident at the start and conclusive at the end of the Hot Springs meeting that this was not just a blind man's beginning of the United Nations postwar preparations. Further steps were already in prospect when the first one was taken. President Roosevelt, in his address to the delegates at the White House on June 6, gave formal assurance that more was to come—and soon.

The more which is to come is as follows:

1. A United Nations conference on relief and rehabilitation will be held in the United States, probably in August, to deal with the acute and immediate postwar need of feeding millions of undernourished people and with the short-range problems of reconstruction. A draft agreement setting up a full-bodied Allied organization to work collaboratively in this field has already been reached by the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and China, and will be submitted to the united and associated countries for adoption within the next few weeks. The common ravages of the war are to be relieved by the common action of the Allies. They will approach them unitedly, not separately. They are preparing the machinery for dealing with them before the war is over; they are not waiting to improvise after the war is over.

2. Next there will be a United Nations commercial conference. Its purposes were accepted by all the delegations participating in the food conference, which recognized that only by reopening the channels of trade could they achieve a better-fed world. They recommended that as an integral part of the food program, the nations "reduce barriers of every kind to international trade and eliminate all forms of discriminatory restrictions thereon, including inequitable policies of international transportation, as effectively and as rapidly as possible."

3. A United Nations monetary conference will either immediately follow or immediately precede the trade meeting. It will seek a currency stabilization which will bring the world's gold resources again into use and end abnormal fluctuations in exchange rates.

4. A United Nations conference to facilitate and control international investment is also in prospect. The governments do not intend to supplant the operations of private credit but they hope to stimulate the supply of capital, equipment, and technical skill in the interests of expanding both agriculture and industry. They will act to check unhealthy investment, such as went wildly into Germany after the last war, and to help secure backward nations from exploitation as the result of investment.

5. A United Nations conference on the broadest economic questions will be designed to integrate the international economy of the free world. In the words of one of the most important recommendations unanimously adopted at Hot Springs, it will aim to enable "the world to follow a bold policy of economic expansion instead of the third régime of scarcity which characterized the 1930's." The objective is an expanding economy and full employment, and the United Nations intend to act collectively as well as separately to achieve these ends.

6. Finally, a United Nations conference will be summoned at a time when it has the best chances of the fullest possible success to set up a practicable, realistic, working system of collective security—a common defense against aggression. There is no tendency that I can discover among the responsible representatives of the Allies to minimize the importance of an agreement to enforce the peace and to create machinery to do it.

But, again, it becomes apparent that the architects of World Peace II are not following the pattern of World Peace I, the peace that failed. As illustrated at Hot

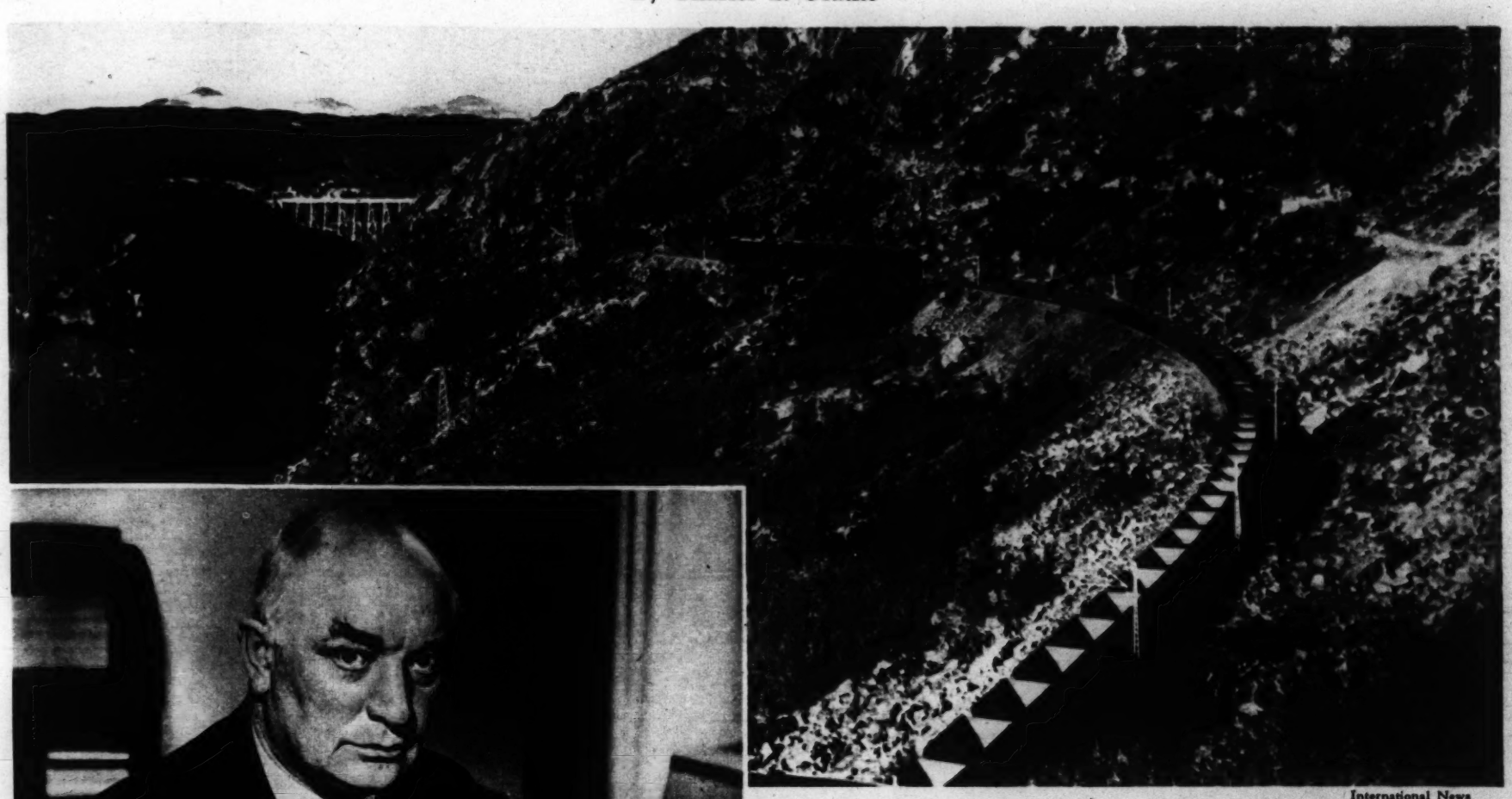
(Continued on page 13)

CARDS SHOW DELEGATES' AFFILIATIONS

AP Photos

Is Sweden Really Neutral?

By Charles E. Gratke



International News

OVER THIS RAILROAD IRON ORE IS CARRIED FROM SWEDEN'S KIRUNA MINE TO NARVIK FOR SHIPMENT TO GERMANY

PER ALBIN HANSSON, PRIME MINISTER OF SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

A SWEDE will laugh if you define neutrality as "indecision and obstinacy in equal parts." But the joke of it is that the Swedes aren't neutral any more.

They say they are. Some of them think they are. But their neutrality was jerked out from under them on April 9, three years ago.

Since then—the day Hitler invaded Norway—the Swedes have been living, not in a state of neutrality but in a state of paradox.

They are doing business with Hitler, with one hand, and writing him increasingly sharp notes with the other. [P. S., and getting away with it, too.]

They hope and even pray the Allies will win, but they permit Axis soldiers to cross Swedish territory to fight the Allies.

They are moving quite definitely toward better relations with the Soviets, yet Swedish mothers still admonish naughty children with the classic phrase, "Don't act like a Russian."

They have recently named an envoy to the Norwegian Government-in-Exile in London, but still maintain Swedish consuls on German occupied Norwegian soil.

It doesn't add up. But it can't add up amid a war in which Germany threw away the book of rules. The question strikes deeper than doctrinaire concepts of neutrality. What one would like to know is whose side the Swedes would take if they could.

Six American newspapermen have just tried to find the answer. We have been guests of the Swedish Government, visiting Sweden with a free hand to make our own inquiries. Some facts contributing to the answer are these: In 1940, the little nations were not ordering Adolf around. At that moment, there may also have been something to the traditional Swedish friendship for the Germans. Norway—and German excesses there—brought about a definite Swedish revulsion for Naziism. The Swedes began to want the United Nations to win considerably before they thought Allied arms could do it. Now five things work together on Swedish policy:

Allied successes have reduced the possibility that the Germans can invade Sweden just for "diplomatic fun."

The Nazi record has been so shocking that any danger of a pro-German "activist" movement such as existed in the last war is almost certainly excluded.

The growing diplomatic and potential commercial influence of Russia is modifying the historical antipathy with which Sweden looks Eastward.

The scant Swedish military establishment—depleted by aid to Finland during the winter war—has been sufficiently refurbished, so that even if Sweden does not feel belligerent she no longer feels quite defenseless.

The natural liberal and modern democratic leaning of the Swedes is making itself felt as the immediate military pressure is no longer so heavy on the Swedish borders.

So Sweden, where there is almost no gas, is now at least "cooking with charcoal."

The charcoal itself reveals something of Sweden's paradoxical position. It not only substitutes for gasoline in motorcars, but is helping to substitute for coal in Sweden's industry. Swedish factories, to a large extent, are dependent on some 2,000,000 tons of coal they get yearly from Germany and it is to prevent stoppage of this fuel that Sweden is selling iron ore and chemical woodpulp—two highly strategical commodities—to the Nazis.

But the major difficulty in the Swedish position remains that of the transit of German troops. They have been moved across Sweden from Norway to Finland to fight the Russians. Men on leave from Norway continuously go home to Germany and fresh soldiers take their places. The troops are moved over the Swedish "horseshoe" railroad from Narvik to Trondheim. War material is shipped over Swedish railroads under Swedish license. Swedish constitutional lawyers will make out a case for the legality of some of these concessions. Certainly there can be little brief for the movement to Norway of half-a-dozen or more 12-inch railway guns, complete with crews and ammunition over Swedish lines.

But the legalistic argument has more than a historical interest because the Swedes are anxious to establish their position not only in future textbooks but in the world of the immediate tomorrow. They are deeply conscious of the fact that when the war is over they will not have a place at the councils of the nations on the same basis as the belligerents themselves. For this reason they desire the validities of the Swedish case to be fully explored. They are emphasizing their own rôle, like the United States before it was in the war, as an island of sanity in an otherwise careening civilization. They will make a case that their concessions to Germany have been far less than the world can know, because they are not yet in a position to do much boasting. Whatever they have conceded has clearly been less than it might have been had not the Swedes mixed a good deal of obstinacy with flexibility.

Perhaps the greatest problem facing the Swedes as nonbelligerents is whether or not their explanation embraces the "Munich blunder." The nations responsible for Munich attempted to present it in a moral vestment. They tried to give reasons which were not really there. If they had said quite frankly that they knew it was a shoddy deal but that Hitler had a gun at their throats, and that they could do very little else, the world might have accepted it with better grace.

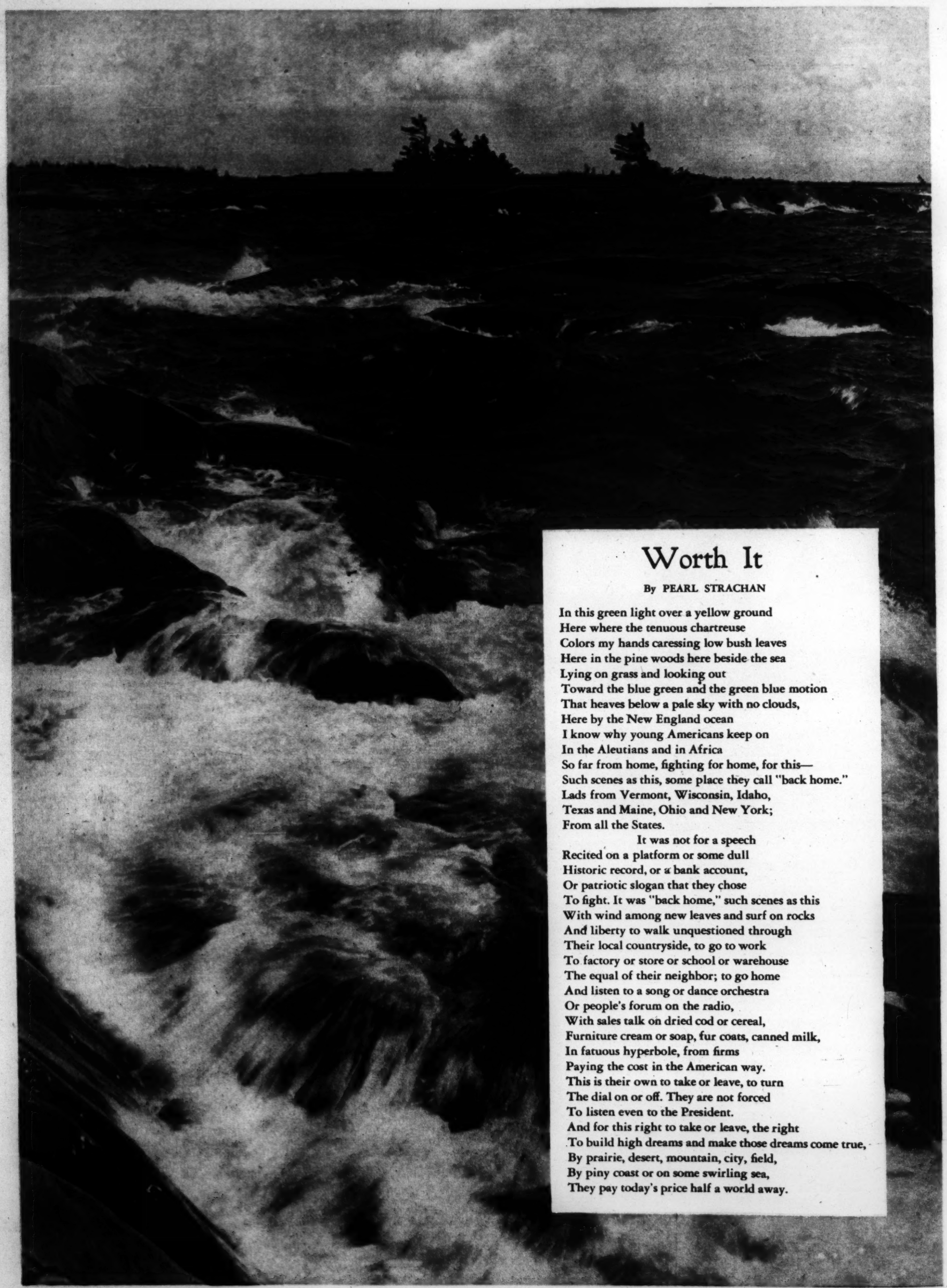
So with the Swedes. They have had a gun at their throats. There were times when the Germans could have walked in merely because they didn't like the color of Swedish eyes. Obsolete ships, depleted antiaircraft defenses, an army with a long tradition of neutrality would not have stopped them very long. So if the Swedes justify their policy on the basis that it was about the only thing they could do, few people can quarrel with them.

No one can predict precisely what will happen to Sweden any further than 24 hours ahead. But it is possible to see the directions which Swedish policy well might follow unless major unforeseen circumstances arise.

Sweden would like to stay out of the war. There are tremendous commercial advantages in having an industrial plant ready to cater to the new demands of peace. It will be advantageous to have Swedish bottoms waiting to carry cargoes across the Atlantic, and Swedish airlines ready to link up New York and Moscow, and perhaps give a neutral flavor to the re-establishment of aviation on the Continent. These things the Swedes see and will be glad to capitalize. They will undergo considerable hardships in order that this program be not disturbed.

If the United Nations can win the war without Swedish help the Swedes will be very glad indeed. But they know the meaning of slavery around them and they

(Continued on page 12)



Worth It

By PEARL STRACHAN

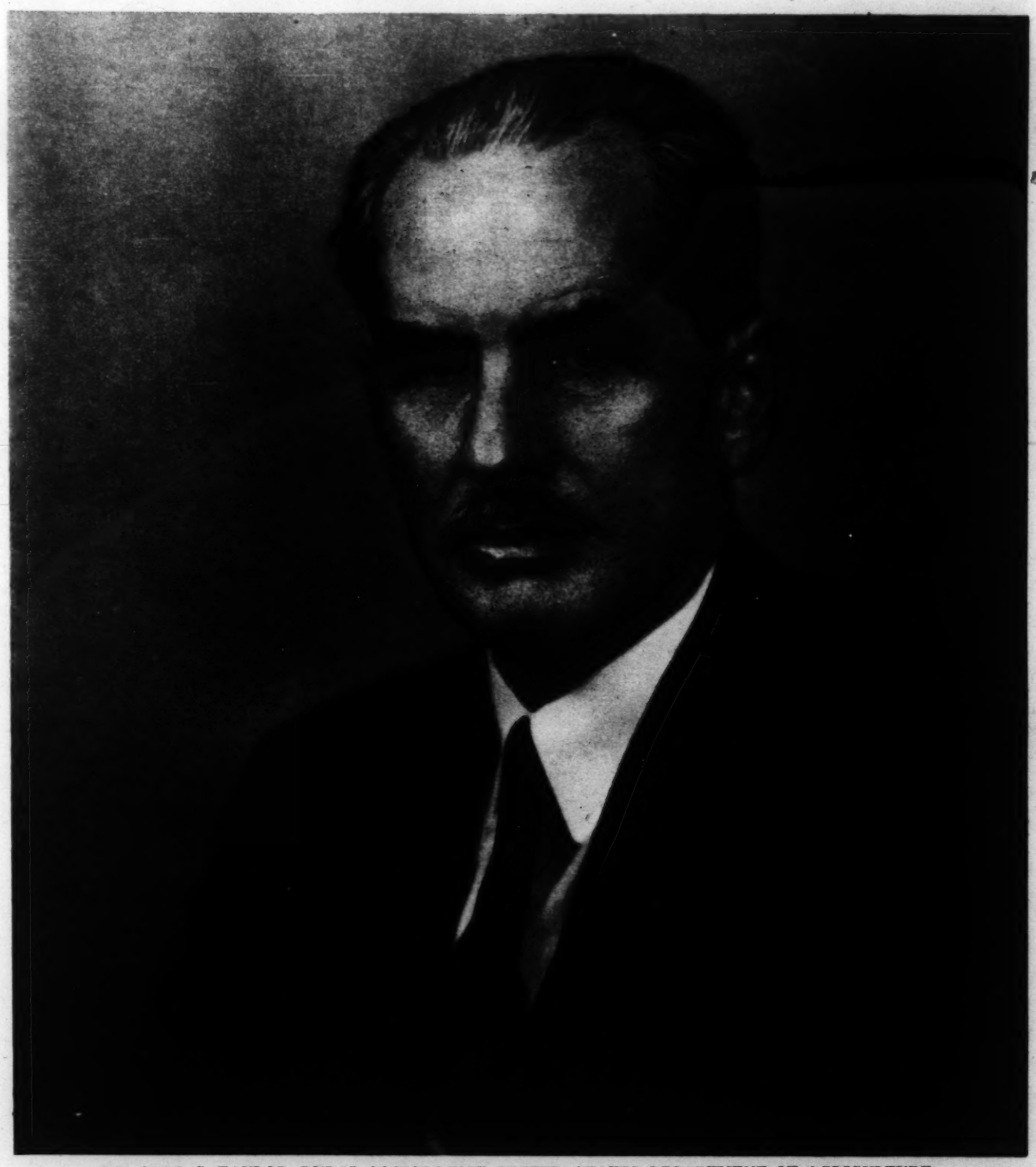
In this green light over a yellow ground
Here where the tenuous chartreuse
Colors my hands caressing low bush leaves
Here in the pine woods here beside the sea
Lying on grass and looking out
Toward the blue green and the green blue motion
That heaves below a pale sky with no clouds,
Here by the New England ocean
I know why young Americans keep on
In the Aleutians and in Africa
So far from home, fighting for home, for this—
Such scenes as this, some place they call "back home."
Lads from Vermont, Wisconsin, Idaho,
Texas and Maine, Ohio and New York;
From all the States.
It was not for a speech
Recited on a platform or some dull
Historic record, or a bank account,
Or patriotic slogan that they chose
To fight. It was "back home," such scenes as this
With wind among new leaves and surf on rocks
And liberty to walk unquestioned through
Their local countryside, to go to work
To factory or store or school or warehouse
The equal of their neighbor; to go home
And listen to a song or dance orchestra
Or people's forum on the radio,
With sales talk on dried cod or cereal,
Furniture cream or soap, fur coats, canned milk,
In fatuous hyperbole, from firms
Paying the cost in the American way.
This is their own to take or leave, to turn
The dial on or off. They are not forced
To listen even to the President.
And for this right to take or leave, the right
To build high dreams and make those dreams come true,
By prairie, desert, mountain, city, field,
By piny coast or on some swirling sea,
They pay today's price half a world away.

Photo by John Kabel

Land Paradox in the Argentine

By C. B. Sherman

The sudden overthrow of the Government in Buenos Aires a few weeks ago brought the Argentine sharply into the limelight. For some time it had been dormant in the news, having come to be regarded, under the old regime, as a haven for Axis spies. It was only a matter of time before history-making changes were bound to come. There is a new power in control now. What does it foreshadow for the people, whose dominant economic enterprise is agriculture? Dr. Carl Taylor has made a close study of the land problem. In the following interview he indicates the likelihood of a more balanced distribution of ownership.



DR. CARL C. TAYLOR, RURAL SOCIOLOGIST, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BACK FROM A YEAR'S SERVICE in Argentina as rural sociologist, at the United States Embassy, in the auxiliary service of the Department of State, Dr. Carl Taylor recently told of his enlightening experiences and showed himself anxious to have the people of the United States know more about the people of the Argentine.

Delving in statistical records and reports was only the base of Dr. Taylor's operations. Next came inquiring conversations with all the officials who are connected with agriculture or the rural people. Then he went out by motorcar to all the chief parts of the country, visiting great estancias—tenants and laborers included—and smallholders. He talked with all who would tell him anything about the life, whether their place in that life were high or low. "I suspect that I have seen Argentine rural life as thoroughly and as systematically as any living person," he declares.

* * *

Long experience as a rural sociologist immersed in American farm ways, more recently from a vantage point in the United States Department of Agriculture, together with an insatiable curiosity about the hows and whys of people, had fitted Dr. Taylor to get the very most out of this year. Soon exhausting the usual methods and sources, he forged out his own for getting under the back of things rural. For he early discovered that the Argentine agricultural authorities and educators pursue their vocations almost entirely divorced from first-hand knowledge of what is actually going on in the agricultural regions themselves.

The profound influence of land ownership on social structure and social status in Argentina impressed him particularly.

"Owners of lands make up the most influential group of citizens in the Argentine Republic," he declares. "Agriculture is the dominant economic enterprise. In the ebb and flow of time one economic enterprise or another moves toward the front, but none surpasses agriculture. I doubt whether one ever will, in the Argentine. Many of the great landowners belong to families whose preeminent economic, social, and political status dates back several generations. Few societies are so thoroughly agricultural. Those who own large blocks of land are the recognized spokesmen.

* * *

"Traditions as well as organizations that bulwark large land and livestock owners are strong. Some are also relatively old. Many of the estancias are operated by 'direct administration.' The owners may be individuals, or families, or companies, who employ 'administradores,' 'mayordomos' to manage them. We, in this country, have nothing to compare with some of the great estates, and great country houses, and great staffs I visited.

"Because of the prevalence of vast land holdings, the large majority of farm producers are neither owners nor tenant operators. More than 80,000 producers who would fall in neither class were listed in the 1937 census. They merely labor for a lifetime on the land of others. Yet, paradoxically, the expressed public sentiment is avowedly in favor of small holdings. Government officials, the press, some organized farm groups, and even many estancieros themselves advocate the ownership of small farms.

"Small owners, found in considerable numbers in the grain and cotton belts, have the psychology of owners but they are not organized, are generally not interested in public affairs, and take no part in them."

Land was abundant and people were scarce until the turn of this last century, Dr. Taylor points out: "Before Independence, in 1810, the land belonged to the Crown of Spain. Founders of new settlements were allowed to distribute adjacent lands to their followers. Later, they made large grants to those who had great influence or who rendered signal service. After he had founded Buenos Aires in 1580, General Garay distributed lands for 80 miles along the coast to 80 persons who were given grants and titles by the King of Spain.

"Land was obtained in two other ways in early years," reports Dr. Taylor: "through the right to take a given number of wild cattle and through taking over the responsibility for given groups of Indians.

"But the majority of huge land holdings came into existence between 1810 and 1868 before immigrants wanting lands were considerable. The Executive Power was authorized to sell public lands 'in the most convenient manner in order to increase the public funds.' Then chiefs of expeditions against the Indians and other loyal military and civil officers were rewarded by land grants.

"So we see that the disposal of the public domain in Argentina was not unlike our own in that a generous share was given away or sold before public policies were developed in the interest of small holders. But in Argentine a larger proportion of the best lands were used."

Now and then an official regretted the tendencies, notes Dr. Taylor. "President Rivadavia stopped the making of grants and initiated a rental system to conserve land for future settlers. But through later developments this very rental system played into the hands of the large holders."

Some of the greatest land fortunes have been built since large grants were discontinued, according to Dr. Taylor. Buying land cheap, the owners have seen their fortunes grow through the increase in land values, good management, and the general economic development of the country.

"A core of the matter is that few families ever abandon agriculture as their major economic concern. They stay by it. And they are likely to persist, for social status in Argentine culture is built on land ownership. Theirs is a landed aristocracy, highly prized, even though the huge holdings are held in fee simple. Inheritance, sales, even bankruptcies occur, but usually landowners remain landowners of some sort and so retain their place in the social structure.

"But signs of change are sometimes evident, for Argentine society is a part of dynamic modern civilization. Curious enough, in the face of the impressive facts and the frank reverence for the great landowners, is the freely voiced belief in the healthy condition that is brought about in any nation by a considerable citizenry of competent small holders. The Federal Government has been selling some public land each year for small farms. The Colonization Institute and the National Agricultural Council are embarked on similar enterprises. Legislation in favor of small holders is increasingly frequent. There is a growing middle class. It is made up of commercial and industrial operators and their higher employees, artisans, and small farmers.

"The Argentines love freedom. All are inclined to be vocal about it. All are individualists by nature. It is not mine to predict, but a gradual evolution, that would bring a more balanced distribution of land and landownership to which social and political structure would normally adjust, would not be an unnatural development in the future of the Argentine."

Encyclopaedia, a Long-Time Newspaper

By Dorothea Kahn

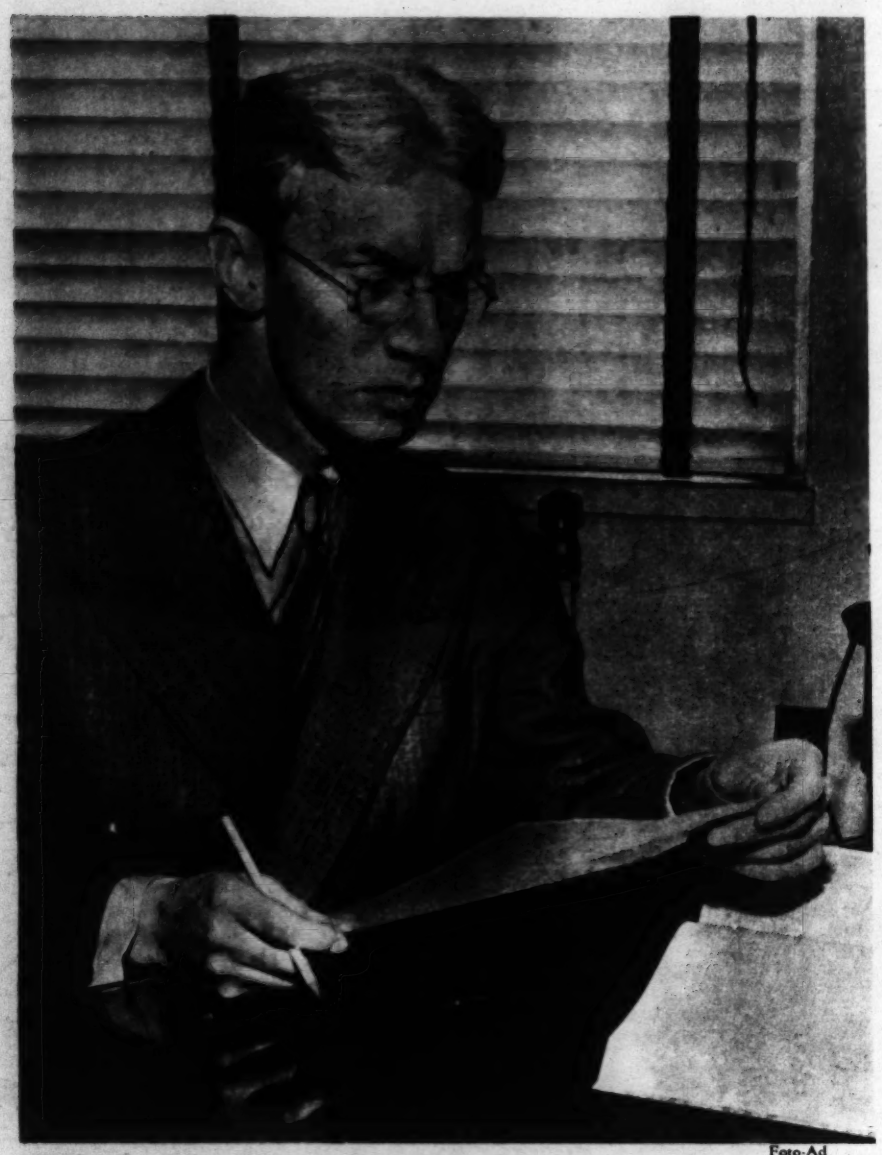


Foto-Ad

WALTER YUST, EDITOR, ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

When a "society of gentlemen" in Scotland, just 175 years ago, published a set of three leather-bound books "to diffuse the knowledge of science" they little realized what they were starting. For how could they have foretold that after a century and three quarters of continuous growth their encyclopaedia, developed into a 35,000,000-word library, would celebrate its 175th birthday by being given for publication to a university in the United States (a nation which did not yet exist), and that the donor would be an American mail-order house?

The Encyclopaedia Britannica has come through its adventures with ever-growing prestige. Now its new owner, the University of Chicago, hopes to accelerate its gradual improvement and incidentally (but quite importantly also) to make money for the university, through its publication.

There won't be any radical change in policy in the management of the Encyclopaedia, however. People who buy it seem to like it just as it is, big words and all. The policy of inviting the world's most eminent scholars to contribute articles will be continued, although perhaps there will be a trifle less emphasis on famous names. On the whole, however, the new board of trustees is eager to retain the present editorial and promotional set-up which its members think is proving its worth in the quality of the publication.

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The only change of importance is that the university faculty will become the official advisory staff of the Encyclopaedia, supervising the continuous revision which the set of books undergoes. Walter Yust, former newspaperman who has edited the Encyclopaedia with distinction for a decade, will continue to boss the job. William Benton, vice-president of the university and chairman of the Britannica board, is only too glad to have Mr. Yust stay on. At the same time, Mr. Yust, an open-minded, enthusiastic person who goes out of his way to get criticism, welcomes the university as a councillor. He thinks the union of the Britannica and the university a happy one, since Chicago from its earliest days pioneered in extension courses for those beyond its campus.

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Mr. Yust does not, however, minimize the value of the Encyclopaedia's sojourn with the mail-order company. He feels it owes its present sound financial condition to a Sears, Roebuck & Co. official, E. H. Powell, who now has given up that business to become president of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It was Mr. Powell's bright idea to give away sets of the learned publication to persons who "stumped the experts" on the radio program, "Information, Please," thus helping to make its name a friendly word. What's more, Mr. Powell ended a publication policy that had caused the owners of the Britannica plenty of worry all down the years. This was the policy of putting out completely revised editions at widely separated intervals. For experience showed that when a new edition was in preparation—and it took ten years or so to do the job—no one wanted to buy new sets. "We'll wait till the new edition is out," was the general attitude. Meantime, with sales at a standstill, the company had to spend about $2,000,000 for the revision. None could stand it. Mr. Powell changed all this. There are no more spectacular new editions. Instead, about 10 per cent of the work is revised each year. At the end of a decade, a complete revision has been accomplished—and there has been no interruption of business. The editorial staff, too, has been able to work more calmly.

It was during one of these periodic crises that Sears acquired the Encyclopaedia. During the first World War, Sears put a "handy edition" of the work into their catalog as a salable article of merchandise. Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, and a man deeply interested in promoting education, thus got acquainted with the Encyclopaedia publishing business. When, in 1920, the company then owning Britannica went bankrupt and the plates were threatened with destruction, Mr. Rosenwald persuaded his company to put $1,000,000 into the business and save it. Eventually Sears invested $2,500,000 in the Encyclopaedia. For the last five years it has made money for the company and proved itself a sound investment.

Notwithstanding that fact, Sears didn't want to maintain the responsibility of publishing so scholarly a work. The president of Sears calls the relationship "anomalous and accidental." After all, Sears' business is selling farm implements and radios and clothing and such things. So, even though the prestige of the publication among scholars had grown under mail-order-house management, the board of that organization offered it to the University of Chicago as a gift.

* * *

The university trustees took some time to consider. Some guardians of the university's funds wondered whether they should risk them in providing working capital for even so well-grounded a business as this. At that point Mr. Benton, the university's businessman vice-president, proved his faith in the project by putting up his personal funds for this purpose. So now the university finds itself owner and publisher of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Year Book, the Britannica Junior, and the Britannica World Atlas. At the same time it has acquired a business with some 600 door-to-door salesmen, a publishing staff of 35, and with some 3,500 editorial contributors—leading scholars of the world.

But it has acquired something more than a paying business. It has accepted a grave responsibility as the compiler of knowledge for the English-speaking peoples. The Britannica is not now, and never has been, English. The three gentlemen who originated it were Scots and were thinking, no doubt, of the Empire when they called it Britannica. Now there are distributing companies in England, Canada, and in South Africa. Before the war, about one third of the sales were in the dominions, two thirds in the United States.

The publishers of the 14th edition recognized its international scope when they dedicated it to "two heads of the English-speaking peoples," Franklin D. Roosevelt and His Majesty George VI.

Great as this responsibility is, the present editor does not let it get him down. He gets enjoyment out of his work. He even uses the Encyclopaedia in his own domestic affairs.

* * *

"Mrs. Yust and I were going to buy a refrigerator a while ago," he said. "I suggested that we consult the Encyclopaedia to find out what kind to buy. Mrs. Yust couldn't see what we could find there, but we studied the article on heat and refrigeration and learned just what we needed to know."

But some folks, he says, expect too much. One woman wrote in to complain that the reference work did not give the name of the Unknown Soldier. Mr. Yust is convinced she was serious.

The editorial staff has an elaborate system of checking, double-checking, and rechecking to keep the work accurate. Scholars, experts in their fields, read what other scholars have contributed and do not hesitate to criticize. The editor strives for accuracy and impartiality, but world events have a way of upsetting his efforts. Of course, some articles never go out of date. Mr. Yust doesn't have to worry about the timeliness of Macaulay's famous article on Samuel Johnson, written for the Encyclopaedia. That is literature. Nor does Prof. Albert Einstein's article on his own theory of space-time, which he wrote for Britannica, need editing.

On the other hand, authors of historical and economic articles who may be leaders in their fields can go out of date. The eminent economist who wrote an article in the prosperous 'twenties, saying there would be no more depressions, was a big name in his field, but his statement caused the publishers some embarrassment when they came across it during the difficult days after the crash of '29. They blushed a little, too, to read what a distinguished Italian authority had written in commendation of Fascism—before

(Continued on page 15)

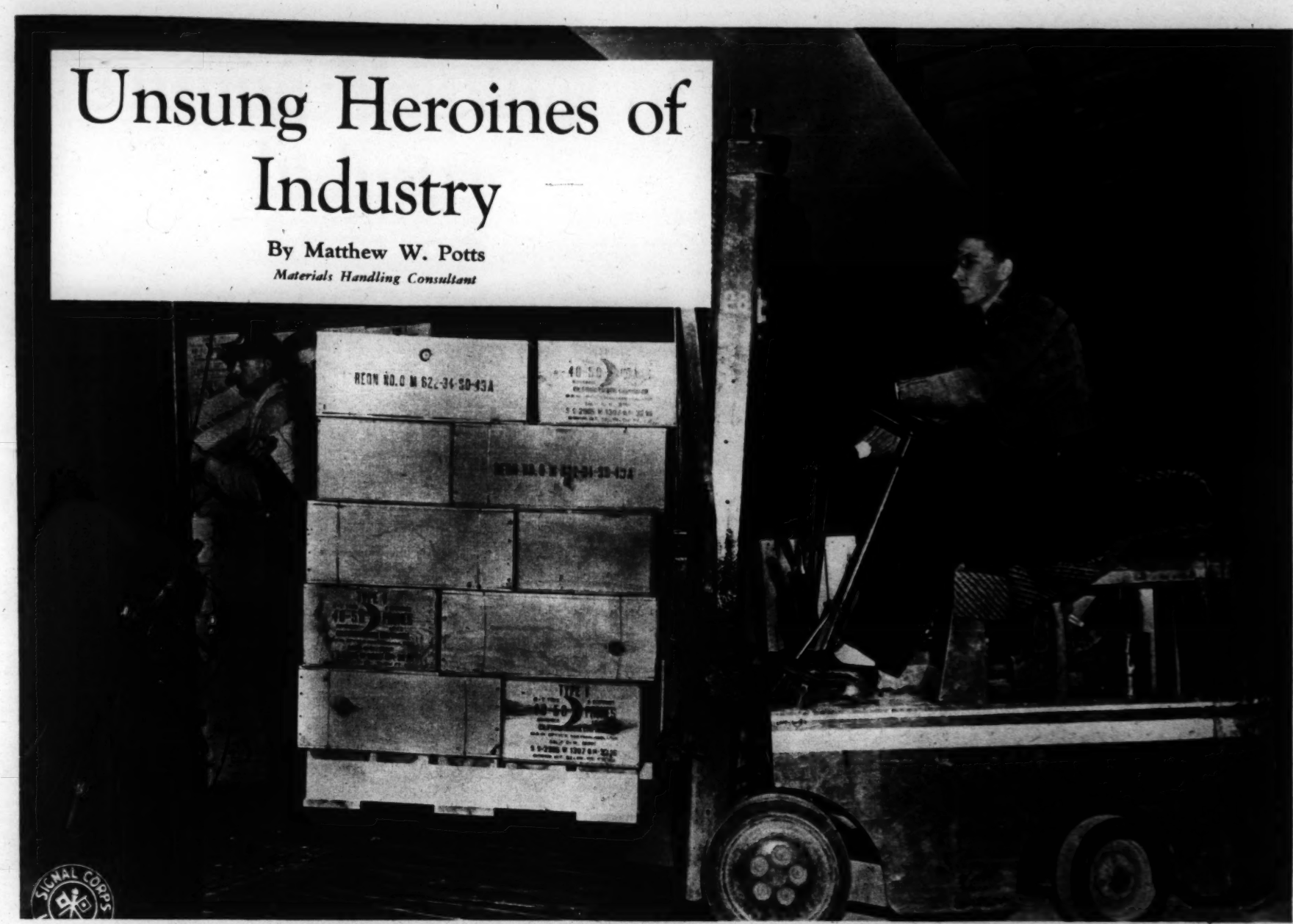
HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WILLIAM BENTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Unsung Heroines of Industry

By Matthew W. Potts

Materials Handling Consultant



FORK TRUCK OPERATOR HANDLES A 1,400-POUND LOAD INTO THE CAR FOR SHIPMENT

IT MIGHT SEEM more glamorous to wear a uniform in the Waacs, the Waves, or the Spars, but when the need to win a war is predominant, women are willing, in this all-out effort, even to take positions in the common labor field. It is possible to use women on this type of labor, providing they are supplied with the proper mechanical handling assistance.

The Quartermaster General's Office, Depot Operations Branch, of the Storage and Distribution Division, was one of the first to equip their storage depots with good materials handling equipment, and therefore they are one of the first to employ women in the Quartermaster Depots, for the handling of supplies.

In a depot operation, 85 per cent of the work is the handling of materials in one or more operations, such as the loading of cars, trucks, checking in and out of supplies, the packaging or baling of supplies, and many others.

Today, women are performing all of these operations, and experience proves that they are satisfactory operators of materials handling equipment, and that their use materially assists in overcoming the manpower shortage which now exists in congested industrial areas.

* * *

Since Quartermaster Depots are generally located in industrial areas, where they can be serviced by good rail and motor transportation facilities, a shortage of manpower exists in almost every depot. Therefore, women are going to play an important part in handling our soldiers' food supplies, clothing, and equipment; and instead of working in the kitchen and the home, preparing food and clothing for only one soldier's need, they are now supplying the needs of thousands of soldiers, by quickly unloading cars, storing, and reshipping these supplies when required.

When women were first considered for these operations there was some concern regarding their ability to master the technique of operating materials handling equipment, but after a few were hired and put into training, they quickly proved their ability. Since that time, a number of them have been trained.

On many operations they were more dexterous than men, they were more inclined to operate the equipment with care, thereby reducing the damage to supplies due to careless handling.

Since women had not been used on this type of work before, all types and sizes were employed, including both Negro and white help. Some operators require girls of heavier build. Today, in Quartermaster Depots, women are performing the following operations: checking of supplies (both inbound and outbound); baling of supplies, such as clothing, blankets, sheets, and other items; the operation of tractor trailer trains; fork lift trucks with pallets; the handling and packing of supplies by using gravity wheel conveyors, power-driven belt conveyors, gravity roller conveyors, and other mechanical devices; even though this requires the handling and stacking of boxes weighing up to 50 pounds each.

* * *

For work, such as tractor and truck operators, young girls and women in their early thirties have been able to learn this operation after a short period of instruction, whether they have ever driven automobiles or not. Instead of being timid about stacking loads, they are now operating fork trucks, stacking loads weighing 2,000 pounds to 4,000 pounds as high as the truck lift will permit.

They negotiate these trucks and tractor trailer trains in narrow aisles, freight cars, and to storage areas, without difficulty.

In this type of work, these women are required to spend eight hours in unheated warehouses, on loading docks, shipping platforms, to work in freight cars, in good weather and bad; and they are faithfully performing these operations and materially assisting in getting supplies to our troops. These women are unsung heroines. They are doing all of this work without glamour, without fanfare of trumpets; with only the satisfaction of knowing that they are helping the war effort.

WOMEN ARRANGE LOOSE CASES IN THE CAR, SO FORK TRUCK OPERATORS CAN CARRY THEM AND STACK THEM IN STORAGE

Invasion Co

By Edmund S

A GLANCE at the map will show why "invasion jitters" cause the Axis even more loss of sleep than air raids. With the Allies now in firm control of the waters and the skies, every mile of Axis-held European coastline from the North Cape to Greece is open to invasion. There are three main concentrations of allied forces in widely separated sectors, each of them an autonomous army, with its own command, supply bases, aerial and naval support, each of them powerful enough to launch a full-scale invasion. There are in addition numerous smaller task forces, each of them capable of undertaking specific assignments either apart from or simultaneously with the main invasion effort or efforts.

The three key concentration sectors are Britain, French North Africa and Iraq. The secondary forces are in Iceland, French Morocco, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus.

In Britain, the oldest invasion army hasn't grown any smaller in the time since the spotlight of pre-invasion speculation—which it once monopolized—moved to other areas. The original two million-odd United Kingdom troops that garrisoned the isles in the days when Hitler was expected to invade, are still essentially intact. Some divisions have been sent from time to time from the United Kingdom to other war theaters, mainly the Middle East and North Africa, but the gaps have probably been more than refilled by the classes that have attained military age in the interim. The Canadians are there and so are the Americans, in steadily increasing numbers.

Both on land and in the air this Allied force in Britain is by far the largest and the strongest. Though the land forces have seen no action since Dunkirk, while marking time they have had ample opportunity to practice invasion tactics. They are weary of long months of sham battle and anxious for the real thing.

But while the armies in Britain have lost none of their might ever since the invasion of North Africa, invasion talk has centered around the Mediterranean and Europe's "soft underside." The Dunkirk experience tended to confirm that the coast opposite England was the most powerfully defended and fortified sector and to spur the quest for an easier opening elsewhere. As Churchill put it: before stepping into a hot tub one tests the temperature with one's finger, and at Dunkirk it was plenty hot.

It is, therefore, likely that the first heavy blow will be struck from some other springboard.

In the past year a mighty potential invasion force has assembled in the heart of the Middle East, in Iraq and the neighboring territory of Syria and Persia, the area drained by the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, the cradle and graveyard of ancient Empires. It is known officially as the Persia and Iraq Force, conveniently abbreviated to "PAI Force," and includes the British Ninth and Tenth Armies plus large and small units of many nations.

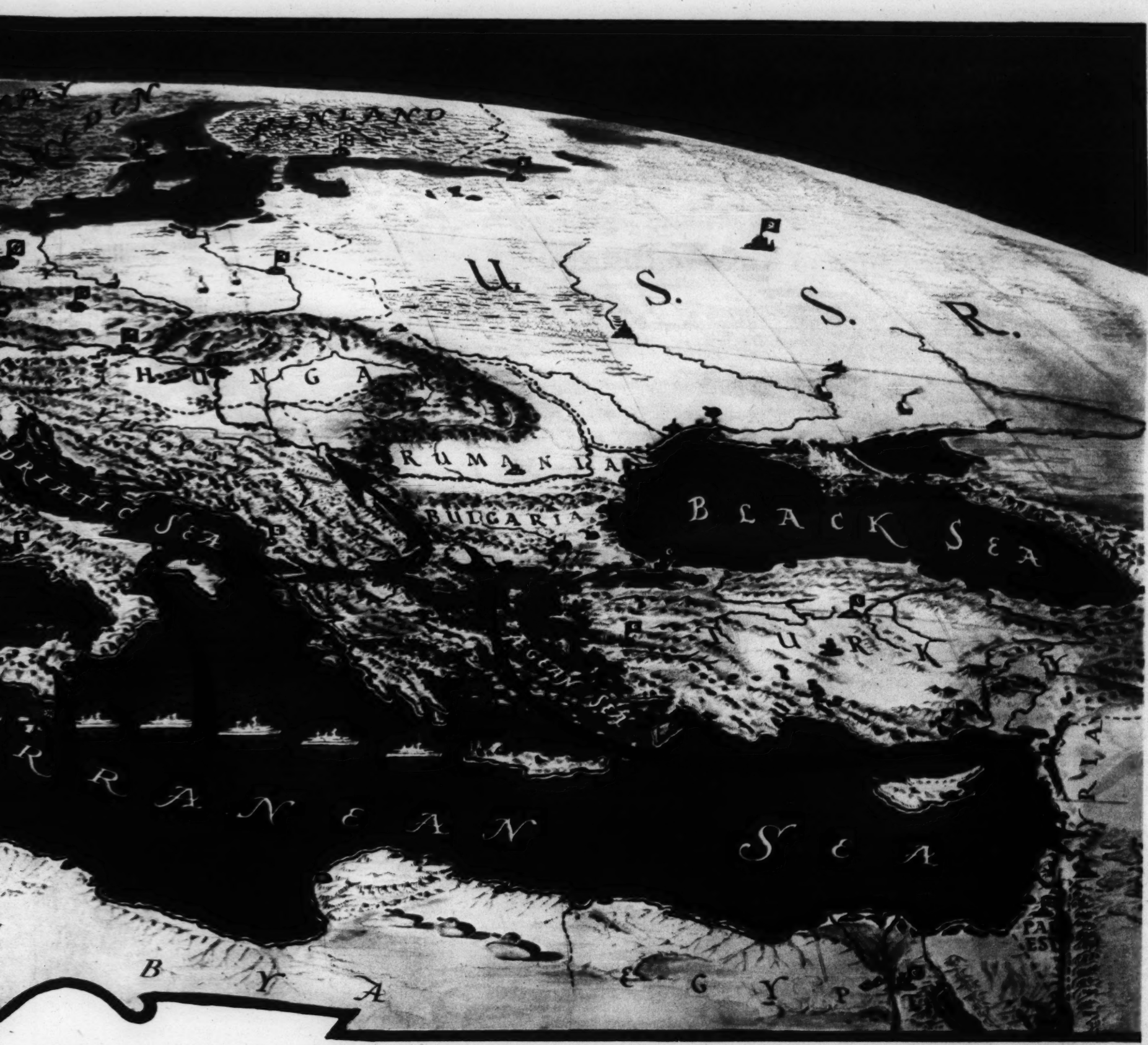
Compared to the armies in the United Kingdom, the PAI Force is a newcomer. Exactly a year ago the sprawling area at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean, rich in oil and political intrigue, was a military vacuum. As the then victorious Rommel pushed ahead, the British decided to stake everything on holding the Nile valley. To bolster the beaten Eighth Army they virtually stripped Syria, Palestine and Iraq of troops. Had Rommel reached Suez he would have encountered little opposition from there on.

After the Afrika Korps had been held at Alamein, and the Middle East and perhaps the whole allied cause was saved by a hair'sbreadth, the British promptly went about building the PAI Force into something more than a token army. At first its tasks were entirely defensive. It was to meet possible thrusts from two directions: from Egypt, in case Rommel renewed his offensive, or from the Caucasus if the Germans broke through there. But gradually, as these dangers dwindled and Allied fortunes mended everywhere, the PAI Force passed from defensive to planning for offensive.

In the past year men and material have poured into the area continuously. The long convoys of troop transports and freight vessels steam up the Persian Gulf and anchor in the sluggish waters of the Shatt-el-Arab off Basra awaiting their turn to discharge their cargoes. For many miles across the flat desert beyond the fringe of cocoanut palms, the forest of masts and funnels is visible, strangely elongated by the desert mirage, floating above the seemingly unbroken emptiness, since the river is hidden from view.

Dock facilities are woefully inadequate and most of the unloading is done by transferring the cargo piecemeal into native barges or dhows. The work is done entirely by local coolie labor.

This was done by a painfully slow and cumbersome process. Work that in a modern port with modern facilities would require a day or two at most takes weeks, even months, thereby tieing up valuable



Coasts, 1943

Edmund Stevens

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shipping. But despite these and other drawbacks, such as the temperature which regularly rises to 140 or more degrees Fahrenheit, the PAI Force has made amazing progress. From Basra the tanks and other armament are shipped north either by rail or barges up the Tigris and Euphrates.

The composition of the PAI Force is quite mixed. The largest single contingent is about half a million of the best Indian troops. There are in addition several United Kingdom elements, the Arab Legion from Transjordan, the Palestine militia and the largest contingents yet of troops representing the occupied countries of Europe. Of these the main group is a Polish Army corps of seven divisions under the command of General Anders. The bulk of these Poles came out of the Soviet Union via Persia, but they also include the Carpathian Brigade which distinguished itself during the siege of Tobruk, where it held a sector of the perimeter for many months. There are in addition two brigades of Greeks and some Czech units. All these national groups are most eager to set foot on home soil and fight their way back to their respective homelands, and the long, arduous months of training and organization in the sun-parched Mesopotamian desert have heightened their longing for something cleaner and greener in the way of scenery.

The French forces in Syria also came under the PAI Command.

Paralleling the development of the land forces, the RAF in the same area has grown from an odd collection of obsolete training planes a year ago into an army capable of providing ample air support for large-scale invasion operations. There are also units of the United States Army Air Force serving in the area.

Despite its newness, the PAI Force contains a high percentage of seasoned troops, such as the professional Indian units and divisions and regiments that have seen action in other theaters. Today there are indications that, after the conclusion of the Tunisian campaign, the spearhead of the Eighth Army has been transferred from North Africa to the PAI Force, nor would it be surprising if General Sir Bernard Montgomery, the victor of Alamein and the Mareth Line, also turned up somewhere just east of Suez.

The growth of the PAI Force to its present strength causes tremendous apprehension to the Axis and their east-European satellites, who fear this army may be destined for invasion of the Balkans, either through Turkey or bypassing Turkey. It is the first alternative that they fear most, especially in view of growing Turkish sympathy for the Allies, for this would provide the invading troops with a ready-made bridgehead in Europe, within easy striking distance of the Danube Valley and the Rumanian oilfields.

In French North Africa, almost equidistant between the armies in Britain and the Middle East, the forces under the command of General Eisenhower directly menace Sicily, Sardinia and the Italian mainland. And while Italy is not a good bridgehead for an all-out invasion of Europe, possession of Italian airfields would greatly assist any contemplated operations in the Balkans and would bring the Allies much closer to the Yugoslav and Greek forces now fighting behind the German lines.

These are the three main allied groups that today stand ready to invade the European continent from different directions. But the Axis generals must also reckon with the possibility of simultaneous blows being struck from other points. Thus the Americans in Iceland might strike at Norway, while various points in Libya and Egypt or the island of Cyprus might serve as bases for attacks on the Greek mainland, Crete or the Dodecanese.

Pending the launching of an actual invasion of Europe the Allies are in a fine position to exploit the "war of nerves" to the utmost. By keeping the Nazis guessing as to where the blow will fall they make them spread their forces thin over the widest possible area. Uncertainty and suspense prevents the Nazis from adopting definite plans of offense or defense. This is probably the explanation for the delay in the launching of the campaign the Nazis presumably have mounted and ready to roll in Russia.

The fact that they have gone so far as to bring their armies on the Eastern front up to last year's starting-line strength and to mass in Russia the material and planes needed for a major offensive would indicate that the Germans are still hoping against hope there will be no second front this summer. In an effort to get information, rumors about invasion plans are constantly being floated in Berlin and Rome and through neutral sources. The Nazis avidly study the reaction of the Allied press and radio to such trial balloons in an effort to extract a clue. So far, however, despite the mass of speculation, the correct answers are secrets shared by only an inner few of the Allied leaders.

Among the New Books

Battle of the Atlantic

Action in the North Atlantic, by Guy Gilpatrick. New York: Sutton. $2.

As anybody who has read the Muster Glencannon stories in the Saturday Evening Post these past 10 years might expect, Guy Gilpatrick has written a rousing story of men and ships in the North Atlantic in time of war.

His book is fiction, and was, indeed, written with both eyes on the movies, but it is based on such matters of vivid fact that it has the ring of realism. No one should venture into this volume seeking escape. War still fulfills Sherman's description, and nowhere more fully than in the North Atlantic, though Mr. Gilpatrick's lively humor takes some edge off the grimness.

An example is Capt. Dave Elder's observation that one of the naval gun crew, Goldberg, must have had some acquaintance with machine guns before going to sea, since in the thick of the fray he had unthinkingly wrapped a handkerchief around a gun stock to prevent fingerprints before very accurately shooting the periscope off a German sub.

The book opens with Captain Elder's tanker being sunk from under him just 90 miles off Montauk Point, and ends with a Russian Admiral decorating him for successfully bringing a new C-2 freighter through storm, planes, submarine and sabotage to Murmansk. Never a dull moment in this photographically clear portrayal of the rollicking heroism of the United States Merchant Marine.

Jesus in the Light of History

Jesus in the Light of History, by A. T. Olmstead. New York: Scribners. $2.75.

Dr. A. T. Olmstead, who holds the chair of Oriental History in the Oriental Institute of Chicago, and has long been widely and favorably known for his "History of Assyria" and "History of Palestine and Syria," here turns his attention to a careful study of "Jesus in the Light of History." In view of the fact that "Jesus was a Jew, living in the first century of our era," the writer holds that "he can be understood to the full only in terms of his time and race," and the present volume contains much valuable background material of this type.

Professor Olmstead has much to say with regard to the chronology of the Master's life and work, and contends that on the basis of a recently published work establishing and interpreting the system of chronology worked out with "almost miraculous precision" by the ancient Babylonians, it is now possible to date exactly many of the chief events in Jesus career. Thus it appears that April 7, in the year 30 A. D., was the actual day of the crucifixion, while the author claims confidently that the Nazarene's ministry lasted, not for the three-year period which has long had general, though not fully confirmed, acceptance among most students of the Bible, but rather "for little over a single year —475 days, to be exact."

Since we have it on Matthew's authority (Matt. 2:1) that Jesus was born during the reign of Herod the Great (37 to 4 B. C.), it goes without saying that the Savior's advent occurred at least four years before the date from which we count our era; but Dr. Olmstead introduces the novel and startling hypothesis that the Master was born at least as early as 20 B. C., being thus about 50 years of age at the time of the commencement of his brief ministry. This early date is not apparently based on the chronological date mentioned above, but rather on the assumption—which, incidentally, contradicts the evidence of both Luke (3:23) and John (8:57)—that a Jew had to be at least 50 years old before he was allowed to teach.

Like Dr. Torrey of Yale, the author lays considerable stress upon the Aramaic which is presumed to underlie the Gospel records as we have them, and he thereby casts light upon various obscure passages. For example, the original assonance of Jesus' vivid reference to those who were wont to strain out a gnat (qalma) while they thought nothing of swallowing a camel (gamla), is pointed out. The Master is set forth as one who had not a little acquaintance with the literature current in his day, and who had the wisdom not only to give out original parables and anecdotes, but also to take illustrations already found in Hebraic and even in Egyptian sources, remolding them to suit the occasion, and employing them with telling effect. It has long been admitted that the Golden Rule in its negative form had been promulgated before Jesus' work began; but it is typical of him that he gave it positive force, and thus far deeper significance, extending it, as Dr. Olmstead reminds us, "to all humanity."

While the author has a tendency to deprecate Jesus' healing work, one feels that this is due not so much to disbelief in it as in failure to understand it, and to accept the present practicability of the Nazarene's therapeutic method.

Whatever view one may hold as to his chronological discoveries and theories, Dr. Olmstead, who has an intimate knowledge of Palestine and of Biblical archaeology, records in this book much helpful information. T. L. L.

The Chicago River in History

The Chicago, by Harry Hansen. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

The history of the Chicago River is the history of the city of Chicago. Or it could be very well put the other way round. In any event, in writing "The Chicago" for the Rivers of America series, Harry Hansen has provided a readable account of the birth and growth of the city, as well as a record of the major events in the history of the none-too-beautiful and none-too-mighty river itself.

Mr. Hansen is not happy with statistics nor with chronological data. His forte is anecdote. When it is necessary for the record to mention dates, or names, or dimensions, or a sequence of minor events, he does so with an almost pained attempt at lightness, but with an obvious lack of relish.

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The river, which winds from the foot of Lake Michigan west and south to connect with a series of man-made canals and natural waterways, and thence with the Mississippi, brought the early explorers, missionaries, and voyageurs, and helped to make of the settlement the center of commerce of the vast midlands region. It has not outgrown its commerical importance, and in fact has played an increasingly important part in this phase of Chicago's development. Its "greatness" lies in this contribution, and in its adaptability to the needs of the community which formed on its banks. It is not a long nor a wide nor a deep river, nor certainly a fast-flowing river. There are few spots of sylvan beauty along its course. And yet Mr. Hansen manages, in tracing its history, to give an impression of grandeur and virility.

* * *

He calls it "a baffling and cantankerous river from the first," referring to the fact that man had to gouge out canals and new channels, and reverse its course so that it now flows from the lake instead of into the lake, before it obediently served his wishes. Even after that it had to be bridged and straightened and scraped and coaxed into fitting properly the requirements of the sprouting metropolis.

From the coming of the French explorers, to the famous "quarantine" speech by President Roosevelt which dedicated the imposing new outer drive bridge in 1937, the river has been destined to a part in the history of a community, of a vast new region, a new nation, and possibly even now a new world. Mr. Hansen is content to weave into the account of the river the robust story of Chicago, a story which at times seems remote from the destinies of the stream itself.

At times poetic in his description, Mr. Hansen is realist enough to offer a rudely frank but profound observation when at the outset he discusses the pioneer of the western frontier. A monument to this pioneer, he holds, if it described him as he actually was, would say: "He was a crack shot. A good provider. Loyal to his woman. He drove a hard bargain and stuck to it. He reared his own cabin, ground his own meal. . . . He got the best of the Indians, the traders . . . and the Government of the United States."

R. W. C.

The World of Poetry

The first of two additional volumes in the John Hopkins Variorum Edition of "The Works of Edmund Spenser," dealing with "The Minor Poems" (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, $7.50), follows in general outline the six volumes previously devoted to "The Faerie Queene." Edited by Edwin Greenlaw, Charles Grosvenor Osgood, Frederick Morgan Padelford, and Ray Heffner, the work is the result of thoroughgoing research and should be of value to all students of Spenser, or Elizabethan literature generally.

The first work among the "minor" poems to be treated in the present volume is, of course, "The Shepheardes Calender," which was published in 1579. It is accompanied by the dedicatory epistle by E. K., presumably Edward Kirke, Spenser's fellow student at Cambridge, who introduced the poem to the public. His piece is unctuously addressed to Gabriel Harvey, whom he describes as the poet's "verie special and singular good friend," and of whom he requests "the good lyking of this his labour, and the patronage of the new Poete."

The approach is not unlike that of the modern commentator defending the unusual in some contemporary, with this difference, that whereas our modern defense is likely to be in support of the startlingly new diction, E. K. felt impelled to justify Spenser's restoring of terms which had fallen into disuse, saying that in his opinion special praise was due "that he hath laboured to restore, as to theyr rightfull heritage such good and naturall English words, as have been long time out of use and almost cleane disherited."

The Mother Tongue of England, he pointed out, was both full enough for prose and stately enough for verse. Those who would disown it, preferring ready-made French or Italian trimming instead of working to produce beauty in their own language, he said, were "Like to the dogge in the maunger, that him selfe can eate no hay, and yet barketh at the hungry bullock, that so faine would feede."

One of the advantages of a variorum edition is the grouping of such rewarding snatches of English literature as E. K.'s comments, and his "glosse or scholion" with each eclogue, explaining the antique words. Another advantage is that with its appearance as a new publication the reader's eye strays afresh to such lines as "Ah Willye now I have learned a newe daunce," or "Ye carelesse byrds are privie to my cryes," or "Thou pleasaunt spring hast luld me oft asleepe." Again the reader notes that the month of "Iune" is graced by:

> The simple ayre, the gentle, warbling wynde,
> So calme, so coole, as no where else I fynde:
> The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight,
> The Bramble bush, where Byrds of every kynde
> To the waters fall their tunes attemper right.

Those who have, in their study of Spenser, dealt chiefly, or wholly even, with the "Faerie Queene," may here acquaint themselves in scholarly detail with some of the "minor" works. Included in this volume are The Shepheardes Calender, Daphnaida, Colin Clouts Come Home Againe, Astrophel, Doleful Lay of Clorinda, and Fowre Hymnes.

As Colin Clout's description of Cynthia sings above the learned notes and comments:

> Her words were like a streame of honny fleeting,
> The which doth softly trickle from the hive,

so the poet's words, too, are "like a streame of honny" in our war-torn world, and any publication, whether prepared for the student or the average reader, that reminds us of the enjoyment to be had during our short leisure, in our storehouse of English literature, should be welcomed.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Book Window

More Stories of Famous Operas, by Ernest Newman (Knopf, $4), is an exposition, in the author's unexampled way, of the theatric and musical mechanism of 29 works, partly old-time favorites and partly modern sensations, in the repertory of the lyric stage. It tells what grand opera means to the Anglo-Saxon imagination. It answers all sorts of practical and artistic questions that persons who have attended performances either in London or in New York in the last 30 years are prompted to ask. It goes into external concerns mostly, but it goes into them with thoroughness and authority. A big book, because of much material—"Onégin," "Elektra," "Juive," "Pelléas," "Boris," and the rest; but never a waste word.

Thomas Jefferson: Selections From His Writings, Edited, with an introduction, by Philip S. Foner (New York: International Publishers. 85c.), assembles, in a 100-page pocket-size book appropriate to the bicentennial year, quotations pertinent to the problems of today.

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Sayings and Writings of the British Prime Ministers—A London Letter

England Is Here, by W. L. Hanchant. London: The Bodley Head. 10s. 6d.
Frossia, by E. M. Almedingen. London: The Bodley Head. 9s. 6d.
While the Music Lasted, by Kitty Barne. London: Chapman and Hall.
London Garland, by W. Curran Reedy. London: Fortune Press. 5s.

LONDON

WHO WAS IT first said that time is on our side? When I was compiling a day-by-day diary of the opening years of this war, this phrase caused me a great deal of trouble. In fact, it finally defeated me. My impression was that Neville Chamberlain used it first toward the end of 1939, but no available record of his speeches confirmed this. In reporting a broadcast by Leslie Hore-Belisha, the Manchester Guardian, in the first 12 months of the war, inset the words at the head of a column, but the phrase itself does not appear in the reported text of the actual speech.

Now, however, I find, from reading W. L. Hanchant's excellent anthology of the sayings and writings of British Prime Ministers, which he calls "England Is Here," that the phrase is much older than the present war. It turns out to be one of the things that Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons in 1866. "You cannot," said Mr. Gladstone, "you cannot fight against the future." And then, no doubt, with the full strength of his stentorian lungs, came the words in question, "Time is on our side!"

* * *

Mr. Hanchant covers a wide field. Between Sir Robert Walpole, who denied that he ever was Prime Minister, and Winston Churchill, who became Prime Minister only just in time, Great Britain has had 39 chief ministers of the Crown. To be Prime Minister is one of the highest distinctions open to a British subject, yet, though in actual fact there have been such officers of state for a couple of hundred years, they have had an official existence only since 1907. Not until that year did the title Prime Minister appear in any official document; and then it came only in such a comparatively unexpected place as a Table of Precedence, when the Prime Minister was officially ranked immediately behind the Archbishop of York.

The British public, of course, pays much less attention to such matters than does the American. It is probable that the great majority of Americans would be able to answer the question who is the first lady in the United States, but it is equally certain that large numbers of Englishmen would be at a loss if asked who is the first Commoner in the Empire.

It is, nevertheless, the Prime Minister, except on those rare occasions, not likely to be repeated, when the Prime Minitser happens to be a nobleman. In his capacious volume of selections, Mr. Hanchant deploys these Prime Ministers in their oratorical strength, and, on the whole, they make a good show. Even those of least enviable fame—Lord North, for example, who showed such little ability in handling the American Revolution—display certain positive qualities. At a time of grave national peril, North was rebuked for looking too cheerful, and he replied, not ineffectively, "I did not know that I had worn any particular smile at entering the House, yet if I did, a grave or melancholy brow is not a look best suited to times of danger. Englishmen must feel like Englishmen, and are not to be easily sunk down." This observation has not the fighting ring that distinguished the oratory of Mr. Churchill at a time of even greater danger; but, in its quiet way, it shows the same steadfast spirit.

Many of the familiar terms of today are to be found in "England Is Here." The designation "Commonwealth of Nations" as an alternative to the British Empire, for example, goes back to 1884, when Lord Rosebery invented the term at Adelaide. We hear, too, a great deal nowadays about the increasing rôle of the people in world affairs, about a People's Peace, and the century of the Common Man, and so forth. This theme also is represented in Mr. Hanchant's quotations, nowhere, perhaps, more explicitly than in these words:

"I'll tell you what . . . there is a great family in this country, and rooted in it, of which we have heard much less than they deserved, but of which I suspect we shall very soon hear enough to make us think a bit.

"In this country?

"Ay; in this country and every other one: I mean the PEOPLE." And it is an odd, and significant, fact that these words were written—in hope, too—nearly a hundred years ago, by the greatest of Conservative Imperialists.

* * *

If the echoes of revolution sound, dimly perhaps and distantly, in various pages of Mr. Hanchant's anthology, the revolution itself is at the center of E. M. Almedingen's new novel, "Frossia." Russia is a name to conjure with, but Miss Almedingen needs no conjuring tricks to help her in her latest, and admirable, book. It is real, convincing, and exciting. Out of the familiar figure of the rich daughter of a Russian Court jeweler set down among the ruins of Petrograd in 1919, she makes a vivid, moving story. Through tragic scenes of destitution, relieved by many examples of true nobility, Frossia moves forward, buoyed up only by her faith in her great and much-loved country.

Kitty Barne's "While the Music Lasted" is a less ambitious work. It is a story of youth and music. Concerts and festivals and talk about music are its chief ingredients, together with the romance of young and simple lives. It is all very fresh and attractive.

W. Curran Reedy's "London Garland" is inspired by the love of London, especially quickened by the threat of destruction that hung over it in 1940. Mr. Reedy ranges through history and legend in spirited verse and exhilarating rhythm.

HAROLD HOBSON

Rembrandt in Reproduction

Rembrandt Paintings, introduction by Tancred Borenius. London: The Phaidon Press. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.50.

PHAIDON PUBLICATIONS are welcome to anyone who loves fine art. They are plentifully illustrated, and free of the drawbacks of "de luxe" that make art books prohibitive to many. This latest title, "Rembrandt Paintings," contains a valuable essay by Prof. Tancred Borenius, presenting the old master anew.

Professor Borenius begins by showing the temperamental difference between Belgium and Holland, the one given to monumental design for churches, the other disinclined toward sacred embellishments, preferring an art of democratic tendency and domestic mood. It was into this burgher atmosphere that Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn was born in 1606. However, his artistic tendencies correspond rather to the great baroque trend sweeping Europe in the seventeenth century. Although he did not travel, he saw a good deal of Italian painting in Holland. Indeed, he was himself a collector, owning and cherishing paintings, drawings, and classical statuary.

Professor Borenius reproduces drawings by Rembrandt which have obviously been adapted from Mantegna and from Leonardo's "Last Supper." In both instances there is an intensification and exaggeration of baroque nature, ". . . but because there is in Rembrandt concurrently a very pronounced tendency toward irregular rhythm of line and accidental picturesqueness of effect—qualities which are radically opposed to the typically Italian qualities of regularity and balance—people are apt to lose sight of the fact that Rembrandt owes a great deal to the Italians." The method of chiaroscuro, he finds, was borrowed from the Venetian, Tintoretto. Other sources that the professor traces are Caravaggio, the Spaniard, Ribera, and the German, Adam Elsheimer.

On the other hand, the influence of Rembrandt spread to Italy. Guercino is quoted as having said of Rembrandt, "I sincerely hold him to be a great virtuoso."

But Professor Borenius reflects that Rembrandt exceeds his influences and progresses far beyond his sources. In a survey of the development of his style he finds his early works, during his initial success, characterized by a "cold and literal realism." (Dr. Tulps's "Anatomy Lesson.") The next stage, exemplified by "The Night Watch," is one of increasing freedom, evolving chiaroscuro, with individual heads full of life and character.

It was in 1650 that he achieved the great crescendo. "His characters now get increasingly heroic, and his design acquires a quality of reposeful and monumental majesty. . . . Again, as regards technique, he achieves a boldness of brushwork and fatness of impasto far surpassing any previous work." Eventually he has evolved his own way of penetrating and expressing human character, with warmth, sympathy, drama, and passionate intensity.

Rembrandt was not swept into the dramatics of subject or character so fully that he did not maintain the properly objective approach to technique and to form. The great artist sustains a balance between what is felt and what is calculated.

The book is profusely illustrated with superb reproductions, and there are notes on the plates.

D. A.

Democracy in Poland

For Your Freedom and Ours, edited by Manfred Kridl, Władysław Malinwoski, and Józef Wittlin. New York: Frederick Ungar. $2.50.

LORD VANSITTART asserted that all Germans are tied beyond hope and redemption to the type represented by the Knights of the German Order, King Frederick the Great, Prince Bismarck, and Adolf Hitler. He neglected all evidence that was not consistent with his theory.

There would be just as much sense in the opposite statement that all Germans share the integrity, love of mankind, and genius that were displayed by Beethoven or Schiller. To make such a statement would mean to practice "reversed Vansittartism." It may be anticipated that the method will be applied to the German people some day. At the moment it is being applied to one of the victims of Germany, namely, the Poles, who in "For Your Freedom and Ours" are assigned an outstanding place among the democratic nations of the world.

The three editors of the volume endeavor to prove their thesis in typical Vansittart manner. They put together a great number of documents covering 600 years of Polish history and emphasizing the democratic, social-minded and humanitarian aspects of the national character. The thesis does not agree with objectively ascertained facts, and all evidence that did not chime with the thesis was simply neglected.

It is no use denying that the Polish system of government was more often than not a caricature of democracy and frequently a barely disguised feudal or military dictatorship. Most of the documents published in the volume are isolated passages from laws, treatises and addresses. They are interesting in themselves, but they are no evidence that their authors did not express different opinions at different times, as indeed they did. Jozef Pilsudski, for instance, whose article, "On Patriotism," written in 1901, vigorously attacked "national chauvinism," profoundly altered his opinion in later years.

The editors promised in their introduction to give the American reader "a true picture" of Polish thought on various problems. Actually, they have given only a partial picture, omitting all the facts, trends, and utterances that did not conform with their intentions. The outcome is propaganda.

E. S. P.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

On a New Hampshire Farm

A Sense of Humus, by Bertha Damon. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.50.

BERTHA DAMON'S jocose reconstruction of her disciplined childhood, in "Grandma Called It Carnal," testified to her happy facility in describing the common incidents of daily life with wit and acumen. Readers who enjoyed her earlier work will welcome her new book, in which she follows the seasons on a New Hampshire farm, in a correlated series of essays as pungent and refreshing as leaves of fresh sorrel.

In the section which gives the book its title, Mrs. Damon tells of the years she spent trying to transform an acre and a half of stony ground into an expanse of verdant lawn. The difficulty lay in the fact that the Damon place, as Charles Dudley Warner said of another New England farm, had very little land to the acre.

After a couple of years of unrewarded effort in coping with the resistant ground, Mrs. Damon found a solution. Now the erstwhile barren slope requires a power mower twice a week, and its owner is a justifiably exultant Maud Muller. The reason for this success may be found in Mrs. Damon's ultimate acquisition of a sense of humus.

The accompanying definition of a humusist embodies one of the best examples of Mrs. Damon's way of finding provocative lessons in nature. Certainly she has more in common with the banished duke who found tongues in trees and sermons in stones, than with Mr. Squeers, who so egregiously covered the subject of "bottinney" for Nicholas Nickleby. Yet she can claim kinship with Mr. Squeers, as well, for the latter's pragmatic philosophy has a definite appeal for anyone who, like Mrs. Damon, learns to do something by going out and doing it. It may be the hard way, but it brings rewards.

For example, when Mrs. Damon says that to have a sense of humus is to have an appreciation of the past, she sums up the valuable lesson she learned in the course of acquiring her lawn. She points out that a page in history is as valuable to man's thought as a green crop turned under is to the soil, and she maintains that "to attempt to live solely in this present is like throwing away humus and trying to exist in more or less inorganic hardpan."

The other chapters are similarly charged with trenchant observations. Character sketches, dog studies, some hilarious episodes about vegetable gardening, and various affectionate portrayals of New Hampshire constitute the remainder of the book. Numerous quotations and allusions brightly stud the pages, a habit of Mrs. Damon's which is entirely in accord with the practices of a good humusist, who carefully gathers leaves and puts them where they will do the most good. She shows how a skillfully applied cover crop can be used to advantage with other forms of culture besides horticulture, and the resultant fruition is gratifying.

M. W. S.

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Africa Speaks

ROMANCE languages have been shelved for the duration. The watchword of up and coming scholars today is live languages instead of the dead ones. Thus at the University of Indiana students are learning Turkish; at Yale, Chinese, Malayan and Russian; at the University of Michigan, Siamese; at Columbia, Persian. Now the University of Pennsylvania has instituted a course in Swahili, Hausa and Fanti.

For if a Ferry Command pilot, flying a bomber across Africa to Tunisia or to the crucial Middle East, should be forced down in the steaming jungles of the Congo country, he would find it mighty convenient if he could say:

"Wapi maya. Miye kolinga konoya, may ile."

That's Swahili, the language of the Congo, for "I'm thirsty. Where can I get some water?"

Hence the United States air force and ground troops in French Equitorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Morocco, and Egypt will be glad to know that Pennsylvanians are hard at work making grammars and simple dictionaries of the key African languages.

* * *

With the able tutelage of four natives from different parts of Africa students are mastering a few of the complex tongues of the Dark Continent. The instructors are helping throw light on their homeland by teaching their own speech, which the scholars record and codify for reteaching, under the auspices of the recently organized Institute of African Studies.

"It took a world war to put Africa on the map," says Dr. Zellug S. Harris, director of languages at the university. "For years I have been urging more attention on the part of students to this vast segment of the earth, but I got nowhere. Most of our anthropologists were too busy studying the various tribes of American Indians—a mere handful compared to the millions of Africans. And our boys over there will eventually come in contact with many of these natives."

Sketches by Paul Carmack

Now the Penn scholars are taking advantage of the special course, and with its help can learn a new language in about three months—if they apply themselves assiduously for 10 or 12 hours a day.

The first African obtained by the university was Abdul Kader Larbi, son of a Moroccan sheik and an expert in Moroccan Arabic. Dr. Harris found him in New York, operating a restaurant.

* * *

The next discovery was Francis Nkrumah, a native of the Gold Coast, studying philosophy at Lincoln College, Oxford, Pa. He is president of the African Students' Association, comprising about 80 natives sent to this country for an education by charitable foundations, missionary schools, or by their own tribes.

Nkrumah speaks Fanti fluently, a language used by some 3,000,000 West African people. He, in turn, was asked to hunt up and employ some other linguists from his own country. Nkrumah went to New York and while roaming about Harlem met a snappily dressed Negro with rows of little beads tattooed on his forehead. A native of the Congo!

When questioned, he said his name was Joseph Lengo, and that he had shipped to America 16 years ago on a freighter. He speaks Swahili, a language employed by 20,000,000 inhabitants of the Belgian Congo and the British Protectorates of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyike. Lengo was invited to join the university's staff.

Nkrumah also found Abu Hassan, a ship's oiler from Northern Nigeria, whose native tongue is Hausa, spoken by another 20,000,000 people throughout West Africa and the Sudan. Hassan was engaged on the spot.

* * *

Those are only four of the 500 or more languages and dialects of the teeming continent. But they are among the most important, and, with their aid, plus a few others that are to be added to the course as soon as possible, young America will soon be able to travel from Cape Town to Cairo with little difficulty in the way of speech.

Here's how the teachers work:

Dr. Harris spends a couple of months teaching the sound- and grammar-recording system to a graduate student. The pupil then sits down with the native instructor for from eight to ten hours a day and asks him, "How do you say, 'I'm hungry'? How do you say, 'Take me to the chief'? 'How far is such-and-such a place?'" and so on.

He makes written notes on cards and, after several hundred of these are filled, the student begins to see the pattern the language follows in sounds and word usage. Then he works out a simple idiomatic grammar and vocabulary. It all requires long, tedious hours of study. The idea is for the graduate student to become so adept that he can teach the language to others.

A course in Fanti has already been given, and Moroccan Arabic and Hausa are included in the present semester. Swahili will be next, and this probably followed by the language of the Swazis or Kaffirs or some other major linguistic group.

How Africans speak is only part of the university's program. What they eat is being investigated by Dr. John M. Fogg, who is a noted botanist, while others of the faculty are mapping out plans for teaching the intricacies of colonial law. Another division is compiling data on plant and animal life, culture, etc.

"It's a continent-wide research effort, in the spirit of these days of global war," says Dr. Harris. "American colleges are decades behind Germany's in the study of things African. Between the university of Berlin and the University of Hamburg, a student can learn 25 African languages. The Berlin University itself has five professors who teach nothing but Swahili. There are, in all, about 20 centers in Germany for African affairs, including a special school in colonial highway construction."

KENNETH P. WOOD

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. . Is Sweden Really Neutral?

(Continued from Page 3)

would fight any invader. Naturally they would fight if German soldiers stepped on their soil, but they have learned that invasion can come in other ways. And it is reasonably safe to say they would fight if Germany increased its demands materially, particularly if the Germans should require a freer hand for the movement of troops across Swedish soil.

As a matter of fact, the Swedes want to escape from the odious burden of "leave traffic" to Norway as soon as possible. The Government of Per Albin Hansson has had a rising public interest against "leave traffic," and it is believed the Swedish Government will welcome the first strong opportunity to cancel German permissions. A difficult question is what constitutes such an opportunity. Obviously if the Allies invade Norway and if the Germans demanded the right to move troops freely across Swedish soil, it is most probable the Swedes would refuse. They would, however, want to know that it was a genuine invasion which could spread over into Swedish territory and help the Swedes to resist the Nazis invasion, which would certainly hit them from two directions—from the South and from the Finnish North, where some 90,000 German troops are stationed.

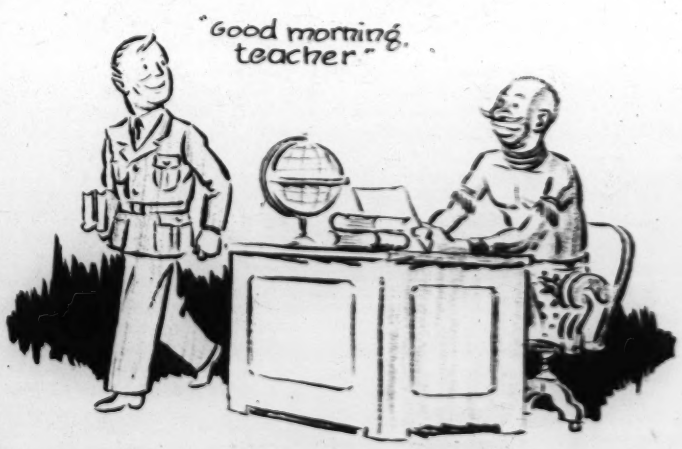
It is also within the realm of probability that if the Allies stage a major invasion of the Continent the Swedes would feel the time had come to cancel "leave traffic." But here again the effort would need to be a major one—enough to occupy sufficient German divisions so that any adventure in Sweden would be improbable.

The position rather boils down to this—that the Swedes are sympathetically on the side of the United Nations. The right arm with which they are holding off the Wilhelmstrasse is getting stronger. German pressure, as was shown by the note apologizing for the presence of German mines in Swedish waters, is getting weaker.

Meanwhile the men who serve beneath the three crowns of the royal house of Sweden are doing everything they can, with such equipment as they possess, to enable themselves to take a stronger line which hitherto has been denied them. Like most other nonbelligerents, they hope with all their hearts that the fatal day will never come. But if it should come there is reason to feel those who expect Sweden to defend the free way of life will not have hoped in vain.

Reclaiming Scrap

The metal salvage program gets clear down to scraps and filings these days. Every bit of metal in machine tool shops is saved and put back into use. As the cutter of a machine tool bites into the piece of metal which it is shaping, the metal removed comes off in the form of chips that fall to a pan beneath the machine. These chips are collected and sent to the junk yard, so that they will flow back into industrial use. Steel, iron, bronze, brass, copper, and aluminum scraps are carefully segregated. Industry cannot use any of these metals mixed together. Care in chip handling is estimated to have saved thousands of tons of material vital in war production.



A NATIVE OF THE CONGO IS AN INSTRUCTOR AT ONE OF THE COLLEGES

"It keeps my whole bathroom looking its best!"

Here's why Bon Ami gives bathtubs, basins and tiles such a bright, smooth, "polished" look! Bon Ami does not depend on scratchy grit or strong alkalis for its cleansing qualities. Yet — as soft and white and fine as Bon Ami is — it's exceptionally thorough. Actually *polishes as it cleans!* No wonder it's such a favorite with women everywhere!

Bon Ami for bathtubs, sinks

The Bon Ami Co. 11 Battery Place, N. Y. C.

"Hey you Commando! Come in here and get to bed"

. . New Approach to the Peace

(Continued from Page 2)

Springs, the United Nations are first setting about to bring into being the substance of peace before attempting to erect the political mechanism for enforcing the peace. The conviction is that the peace has got to be worthwhile to the overwhelming majority of nations and people if the nations and the people are going to be ready to sacrifice, if necessary, to maintain it. It is here that the 1943 formula of peace-making varies considerably from the diplomacy of 1919.

It is neither the mood nor the purpose of the Allied diplomacy of 1943 to minimize the political and security issues. Every one of the 45 countries represented at Hot Springs accepted the principle of collective security and agreed that there could be no permanent peace, prosperity, or progress without it.

Freedom from want, they agreed, cannot be achieved without freedom from fear.

Policies of aggression and fear of aggression have induced, they declared, the uneconomic employment of human and material resources. Fear of war has driven the free nations to economic storm cellars from which they will not emerge for long unless they act together to remove the cause of that fear.

For these reasons the conference on food and agriculture stepped right outside its technical agenda and unanimously recommended:

"That the governments and authorities here represented, by virtue of their determination to achieve freedom from want for all people in all lands, affirm the principle of mutual responsibility and co-ordinated action to establish such conditions of international security as well as make possible an expanding and balanced world economy.

"That these governments and authorities take in concert all necessary measures to secure the application of this principle and the achievement of this objective."

In conformity with this view, the first Allied peace-building conference established the first organization of all the united and associated nations, 45 in all—a manly start.

It established by unanimous agreement a United Nations interim commission which guarantees that not later than July 15 it will lay before the member governments a plan for a permanent world food organization.

And as its most important by-product, the conference greatly reduced, if it did not entirely remove, one of the most disturbing question marks of United Nations diplomacy. That question mark was: Does the Soviet Union intend to go its own sweet way after the war and run its part of the peace as it sees fit, or does it intend to join constructively with the other united nations to produce a common peace for the welfare of all?

On direct orders from Moscow, the Soviet delegation chose collaboration, not isolation, at Hot Springs. It can now be told that the Soviet delegates exchanged with their home government more cables, by at least four times, than any other delegation at the conference. And when Alexey Krutikov, the People's Deputy Commissar for Foreign Trade, said "yes" at Hot Springs to the American proposal for the formation of a permanent United Nations food organization, it can be taken for granted that Mr. Stalin had said "yes" first.

Thus the conference established a new level of understanding between the American and Russian representatives. I know that the Russians were genuinely gratified at the attitude and the position of the American delegation, and that the Americans were equally pleased with the attitude and the position of the Soviet delegation. How far and how fully both will ultimately join a world system of collective security were not conclusively marked out at this conference. There remain questions which the Russians have left unanswered. There are many questions the United States has left unanswered and must leave unanswered until the Senate clarifies its stand.

But the fact remains that the American Government took the initiative in recommending a permanent all-inclusive United Nations organization in order that one of the most urgent postwar problems could be handed collaboratively. And the Soviet Government was first to embrace the American proposal and foremost in urging its unanimous acceptance.

It seemed obvious to us at Hot Springs that the American delegation felt that the U. S. S. R. was not going to be isolationist after the war, and that the Soviet delegation felt that the U. S. A. was not going to be isolationist after the war. That was evident throughout the conference, and it was clear that each hopes that his judgment of the other is correct.

Even now it can be seen that the United Nations conference on food and agriculture signalized the intention of the principal Allies to begin constructing the peace from the bottom up, instead of from the top down. This time, apparently, we are going to begin by attempting to create more of the conditions of a peaceful world before attempting to establish the final organization for maintaining that peace. This is the most substantial break with the 1919-20 pattern of peace diplomacy.

The conference was largely technical and noncontroversial, and the nations took the largest common denominator of agreement—the common need for a better-fed world—and found in it strong reasons for united, cooperative action. Perhaps the agreements were possible, in part, because the delegations were largely made up of nonpolitical experts instead of inexpert politicians.

The machinery for securing the peace cannot be indefinitely postponed, but it may be well, indeed, that we are giving first attention to creating a kind of peace which will give the nations the maximum incentive to preserve it. I believe that a good beginning has been made. Future events will determine whether the good beginning is to have a good ending.

Books on Wheels

Soldiers on troop trains passing through Chicago are getting their "Westerns," mystery stories, poetry, biographies, and other reading "à la push cart" these days.

U. S. O. mobile book carts, laden with books, magazines, games and stationery for troops in transit have been placed in all the Chicago railroad stations, the gift of the Union League Club of Chicago. The carts are serving two purposes. Many of the troops passing through are not permitted to break ranks to go into the U. S. O. lounges and get books and other reading material to take with them on their trips. In many cases they must remain on the trains.

Following approval of the officer in charge, U. S. O. volunteers wheel the carts to a central location or go directly to the train siding, so that the men can help themselves. All reading materials are free. Books are supplied by the Chicago Public Library. Men who take the books usually pass them on to a buddy, drop them off at a U. S. O. club or place them in a Victory Book Campaign bin or camp library.

Now improved with heavier, sturdier "FIBREX" bristles

★ 50 tufts—more than any other tooth brush having such a small, compact head.

★ Small, compact head—reaches hard-to-get-at places. Feels comfortable in the mouth.

★ Firm, but gentle synthetic bristles won't get soggy . . . won't stay wet. Anchored tightly . . . won't shed.

"All That Glisters Is Not Gold"

MICA, to many people, means memories of the glow of a coal fire shining softly through translucent panes in the door of the old base burner in the sitting-room. And there their knowledge of the subject begins and ends. Today, however, mica has an ever-increasing number of other and important uses; in fact, it has become so vital to the war effort that the Government is sponsoring the reopening of many defunct mines and locating new ones throughout the New England mica area. This extends from the southwest corner of Connecticut, 400 miles northeast, to beyond the Rangeley Lakes in Maine.

"The Government agency in charge of mica has at last admitted that there is a northeastern section of the country," says Roscoe J. Whitney, mineral specialist of the New England Industrial Research Foundation. Mr. Whitney, who has made an exhaustive study of the situation, also adds, "Under proper development and push by the Government, New England can have 100 mica mines in operation during 1943." This is indeed a reasonable assumption in view of the progress made in 1942. In June of that year there were but four operating mines; by November the number had increased to 37. Typical of the mica wealth of the area is the fact that at present no less than four mines are operating on one New Hampshire hill; while in one small section of western Massachusetts there are 10 localities awaiting development. And in Mr. Whitney's expert estimation mica from India, Brazil, or anywhere else is no better than the New England product.

At this time the largest and most productive mines are found in sections of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Maine, with New Hampshire the second largest producing state in the entire country. Mica has recently jumped into the spotlight because it is one of the basic essentials of mechanized warfare. Practically every electrical device is dependent upon the use of mica. Says the chief of the mica division of the WPB, "In dollar value the amount of mica in a finished tank, bomber, or submarine is trifling, but not one of them can function without it." The radio industry, also, uses vast quantities of mica in the manufacture of condensers and tubes.

One of the most productive mines in all New England was found in New Hampshire by a young man who was working for his father in the lumber business. He promptly reported his discovery, with specimens, to Government authorities. The United States Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines sent men to investigate, with the result that the mine was prospected, opened, and is now producing mica of excellent quality, ranging in value from $6,000 to $10,000 a month. From a quarry in Connecticut came 20 tons of mica in one blast; and from this one source it is estimated that at least a carload a week can be shipped. In a good mica mine 100 tons of rock mined will yield approximately five tons of mica, three quarters of which is scrap. This scrap mica—that which does not measure up to strategic quality—is worth from $20 to $30 a ton. Strategic mica is clean, flat and unstained, must trim at least one square inch and be not less than three quarters of an inch wide. Blocks of mica have been mined in New England more than four feet long and 18 inches thick.

The Colonial Mica Corporation of New York, with New England headquarters at Newport, N. H., an agency established by the Government to promote domestic mica production and distribution, has stocked air compressors, drills, pumps, hoists, and other necessary equipment with which to form pools of machinery located in the various mica-mining centers. This equipment will be leased to mine owners and operators at nominal rent charges. Another function of the corporation is to examine mica deposits and assist in deciding whether the prospects warrant the leasing of machinery. Also, it will advise as to the best operating methods and co-operate in problems of production, as well as find markets for the mica.

The president of this organization is quoted as saying, "While probably nobody will get rich mining mica, we do believe we can take some of the risks out of the game and at least make it possible for the operators of mica mines to feel that they are doing their bit . . . by furnishing a very necessary material and that they are digging in the ground for it and not in their own pockets."

Mica mining—started in 1803 in Grafton, N. H.—like so many other New England industries of earlier years, was allowed practically to die out. Now the industry is being rebuilt rapidly to a higher level of production than any ever reached before; and so this corner of the country comes into its own again as a producing center of vital importance. After the need for mica becomes less urgent, some of the mines will probably close down again; but never should there be any doubting of the fact that New England has a stockpile of strategic mica ready and secure in its hills, in the event of national need. Meantime evening lights glow once more in long-abandoned hamlets in the hills; the happy voices of children are heard there; and life takes up again where it left off so long ago.

ETHEL M. EATON

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL OFFICIALS EXAMINE THE PRODUCT OF A NEW MICA MINE

NATIVE MINE FOREMAN WITH HANDSOME SLABS

RICHARD CROSS OF NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION AT A MOUNTAIN-TOP MICA MINE

VIEW OUT FROM SMITH MINE, CANAAN, N. H.

WOMEN ARE "RIFTING" MICA IN EVERY AVAILABLE NOOK AND CORNER

Photos by Wallace Dickson

MICA COMES FROM THE MINE IN DUMP CARS TO BE SORTED AND BAGGED FOR SHIPPING

PT BOATS!

THEY GET THERE BY Hamilton TIME

Slipping through uncharted waters, PT boats find their way accurately—thanks in part to a Hamilton chronometer watch. It's a wartime example of Hamilton's famous precision watchmaking.

HAMILTON
The Watch of Railroad Accuracy

"I Won Success after 50

But I Wasted 25 Years of My Life"

Louise B. Ives

Saleswoman, Without Experience, Becomes Food Service Manager of College.

"Seeing the Lewis Advertisement was the luckiest thing that ever happened to me. I was a saleswoman, but at 50 I couldn't hope to carry on much longer. I enrolled for the Lewis Course. Immediately after graduating, the Lewis School placed me as Cafeteria Manager for three beautiful summer resort hotels. When the season was over, they put me in touch with another opportunity—Food Service Manager of Seton Hall College. I earn a fine salary, have a beautiful apartment and all my meals. I am 54 now and look forward confidently to the future. I owe everything to Lewis Training."

Step Into a Well-Paid Hotel Position

Thousands of Lewis-trained men and women from 18 to 50, are winning success in the hotel, club and institutional field. They are making good as Managers, Assistant Managers, Hostesses, Executive-Housekeepers, Stewards and 55 other types of well-paid positions. Now, the Government's vast war-time housing, food and recreation program swells the demand for trained men and women. Opportunities for Lewis graduates greater than ever. The success of Lewis Graduates has proved previous experience unnecessary. Good grade school education, plus Lewis Training qualifies you at home, in spare time. Free Book tells how you are registered Free of extra cost in Lewis National Placement Service. Mail your coupon NOW!

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Over the Editor's Desk

I HAD BECOME mutely accustomed to the rôle of editor until a friend said the other day: "I suppose you'd rather edit than work." I think I would. It's so much more fun. And just think of the amount of fun the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica must have had collecting, selecting, compressing, revising and generally bringing into acceptable shape the immense amount of material contained in its volumes. In the article by Dorothea Kahn we are told the encyclopedia has developed into a 35,000,000-word library. I wonder if anyone has ever read it through.

There passed on recently one of the most prolific writers of novels with whom my editorial experience ever put me in touch. Annie S. Swan wrote her first real novel, "Aldersyde," 60 years ago and Gladstone thought so much of it he took time to compliment her highly on its beauty and workmanship. She had written for a hungry market ever since—through the horse-and-buggy age, the automobile age, and the age of sky transportation. She was an indefatigable writer, but always kept abreast of the times. In correspondence I once asked her to what she attributed her unfailing success and she replied: "Industry, perseverance, and common sense." To her, work was never a task, it was an exhilarating exercise.

In Europe the Allies are stepping up their aerial attacks on the Axis. The Ruhr has been devastated. Industrial production in Germany is falling, according to the meager information which is filtering through. The softening process goes steadily forward. The day approaches when Hitler, already on the defensive, must face invasion of his occupied lands. Just where the invasion will take place, he would like to know. Possible points appear on the colored map in this issue, the map which accompanies EDMUND STEVENS's invasion article. For the moment Hitler is master of Europe. He commands the Continent from France on the West Coast to the Russian defenses in the East. How long will he, with his "New Order," be able to continue?

It would be futile to pretend that the job of fighting the war will be brought to its final stages by an invasion of beleaguered Europe. The end is certain, but there is yet a long way to go. However, that does not prevent steps from being taken to insure a lasting peace. Not a peace, as of 1919, but a peace that will endure. A new approach to the peace that will follow World War II is in the making, and ROSCOE DRUMMOND, Chief of the Washington Bureau, shows in what way it will differ from the peace that succeeded World War I.

CHARLES E. GRATKE, Foreign Editor of this paper, has written from Stockholm an illuminating article on Sweden's neutrality. It shows that the Swedes, while selling iron ore and chemical woodpulp to the Nazis, are strong for a United Nations victory. Mr. Gratke was one of half a dozen newspapermen who toured Sweden at the invitation of the Stockholm Government.

C. B. SHERMAN, who writes on the "Land Paradox in the Argentine," gathered the material for her article through an interview. It was part of her official duty in Washington to get out a Pan-American number of a magazine.

W. W. C.

"DID YOU PUT AWAY ANY MONEY FOR A DAY LIKE THIS?"

On the Beam

We Agree

Europe stands before an hour of great decisions.—GERMAN OFFICIAL AGENCY BROADCAST.

No Taxi-Sharing Yet

London has not yet come around to the taxi-sharing idea now common in Washington and other cities in the United States.

Cannot Reject Friendship

America cannot, in charity or justice, reject the hand of friendship from any sister state.—FORMER POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES A. FARLEY.

Contribution of Colonies

The British Colonial Empire has contributed $135,000,000 to the war effort in money, an average of $2.50 for every man, woman, and child living in the colonies.—CANADIAN PRESS.

Domestics at a Premium

A New York agency for Negro domestics, offering 60 to 65 cents an hour, said it received approximately 50 calls a day, but had no girls to fill the positions.

Tomorrow, the Helicopter

In the decade following the war hundreds of thousands of helicopter aircraft will fill the skies here, providing cheap, safe, intermediate transportation. — IGOR SIKORSKY.

For People, Not for Class

We and our Allies are striving for a secure and solid peace. We are all striving to create conditions under which people can work and create, not for class, and not for the benefit of a self-styled master race, but for the benefit of the people as a whole.—ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, U. S. Ambassador in Moscow.

abused hair

MADE LOVELY AGAIN

Dulled and dingy hair needn't cause despair. One shampoo with soapless Admiracion makes a thrilling difference. It floats away dirt . . . loose dandruff . . . soap film. Lets *natural* loveliness of hair shine through. two types—"no lather" in red carton or "foams" in green carton. At your Beauty Shop ask for an Admiracion Shampoo.

ADMIRACIÓN
OIL SHAMPOOS

. . Encyclopedia, a Long-Time Newspaper

(Continued from Page 6)

the war. The author himself wanted to change it in the light of events.

Because time does change men's ideas and knowledge, sometimes rapidly, the publishers see to it that every article is read critically once every five years, by someone who knows the subject thoroughly. They would rather catch outmoded statements and errors themselves than wait for some vigilant reader to write in. Criticism, however, is always welcomed. When Mary Beard, historian and feminist, complained to the editor that women didn't get their share of biographies, Mr. Yust checked up and found she was right. Of the 13,000 biographies in the work, less than 800 were of women. Mr. Yust immediately invited Mrs. Beard to direct his staff in determining which feminine notables had been omitted and should be included in future printings.

Some corrections are of minute errors. A Chinese scholar wrote in the other day to note that the apostrophe in a certain Chinese proper name faced the wrong way.

"The correction will cost 78 cents," said Mr. Yust. He thinks it worth it.

A research staff of the Britannica is kept busy reading current news to select matter for the Year Book. The annual, in turn, is sifted for material to go into the Encyclopaedia.

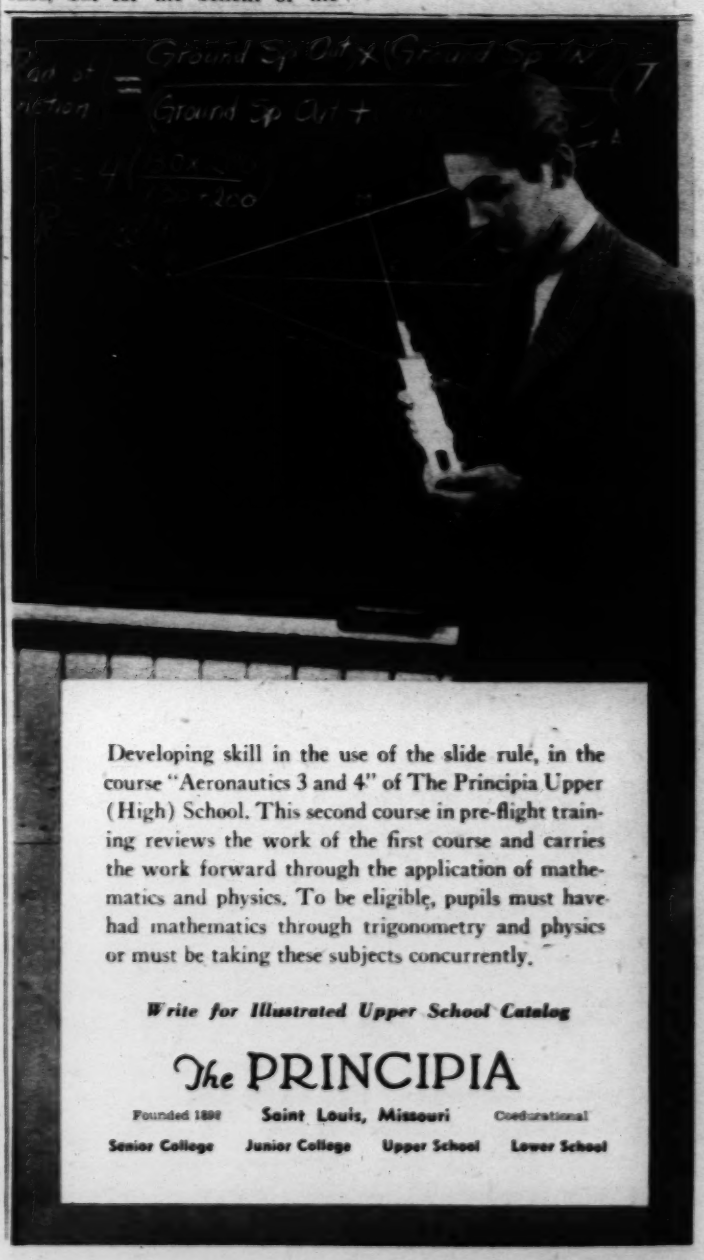
"We think of the Encyclopaedia as a long-time newspaper," says Mr. Yust.

Through its 175 years of experience, the editing techniques of the Encyclopaedia have been developed to a high degree of efficiency. William Smelley, the first editor, frankly did a scissors and paste-pot job. Except for the beautiful line drawings and engravings of Andrew Bell, one of the early owners, there was nothing original in the three volumes. Mr. Smelley gave credit to a long list of authors from whom he had "borrowed" his information.

Now, with 3,500 contributors, editing is a complicated matter. To make sure that the facts in the thousands of articles are not contradictory, a system of cross-indexing has been devised which would delight an efficiency expert. Although Mr. Yust himself has never read the whole Encyclopaedia, with his card index he can answer just about any question about anything in the set. Thanks to the cards, when a fact is changed in one article it can be quickly corrected in every other one which may use it.

To insure extreme vigilance in reading for revision, the Britannica company is establishing fellowships at the University of Chicago. Fellows will do the preliminary reading and make recommendations to faculty members, who in turn may recommend revision by other experts. This method was tried out with success recently in the field of botany. Now law, which is responsible for 1,250,000 words in the Encyclopaedia, is coming in for a check-up. Since only 50 law students are left in the university because of the war, this appeared to be a good time to call on the law faculty to advise on revision of their subject matter.

The university, seventh owner of the Britannica, is entrusting its management to some of the country's leading businessmen. The group which will determine the policies of the Britannica business in its 175th year are Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago; Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation; Henry R. Luce, president of Time, Inc.; E. H. Powell, president of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.; M. Lincoln Schuster, of Simon and Schuster; John Stuart, president of the Quaker Oats Co., and Mr. Benton. Another "society of gentlemen" this—quite different from that of the three Scots who launched the Encyclopaedia on its remarkable career.



Developing skill in the use of the slide rule, in the course "Aeronautics 3 and 4" of The Principia Upper (High) School. This second course in pre-flight training reviews the work of the first course and carries the work forward through the application of mathematics and physics. To be eligible, pupils must have had mathematics through trigonometry and physics or must be taking these subjects concurrently.

Write for Illustrated Upper School Catalog

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Betsy Ross, a humble seamstress of 1777, became a great American Heroine. Her deft fingers sewed together a bit of red, white and blue to fashion our glorious Flag . . . the eternal symbol of a united and free people.

It is fitting, indeed, that this Emblem made by a woman should serve to rally a new generation of her countrywomen. The machines their deft fingers operate . . . the bandages they roll . . . the comforts, happiness and health they bring to their families . . . are creating a pattern of Victory for America as surely as the fingers of Betsy Ross created our Flag. All are America's modern heroines.

In your community there is a woman who serves her country by serving you. She is your Avon Representative. She brings to you, in your home, the means to a more inspiring beauty—so important to your country's morale. Welcome her when she calls . . .

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COSMETICS

at Radio City, New York

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